BLASSWARE,

4'. GORE & CO., Auct ES CLEANING.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

TOLU BOOK AND RYE.

VOLUME XXXIX.



Colds, Consumption. Lawrence & Martin, III MADISON-ST.,

Agents U. S. and Canada, Importer Wines, Liquors, and Segars. sale by Druggista and Dealers everywhere.

Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the Actions and sting of the Iron Frames), n their own factories.

YON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

### BUSINESS CHANCES. TO BE SOLD ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Of New Orleans.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE. This Company offers for sale FIVE THOUSAND ONS of Old Iron Rails, to be delivered in about qual Monthly quantities between May and October. Delivery will be made at any point between Chicago and Port Huron.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

es will be received by the undersigned, up to brany, at the Company's Office, Montreal. JOSEPH HICKSON,

The Company's Offices, streat, January 20th, 1880.

PTOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

Te the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burmanton & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the Sth day of February, 18st at 10 'elock in the forenoun of that day, for the purpose of considering and setting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and framehiese of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and set upon a resolution of the Board to increase under the provisions of your Charter the apital stock of the Company to the extent though the ceesary for the purpose of such consolidation and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board to Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

Sale of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

Corner Houstof and Green-sta. (P.-O. BOX ISID.)

Sealed proposals, in Suw YORK, Jan. 22, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office for the purchase of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, embracing Cannon, Carriages, Sand Ordnance Stores, embracing Cannon, Canno res in detail, location, terms, etc., see the can be procured on application at Mice, war Department, Washington, story, or st any of the Arsensis or commanding Officers of Forts will commanding Officers of Forts will be to the commanding of the and the Combanding Officers of Forts will on application information as to what Stores at their respective posts are for sale. Will state explicitly the posts where the located which they bid for, and will give and quantities they propose to purchase, its will only be made at the various posts seles will only be made at the various posts to red to the control of the control

Stores.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDWANCE AGENCY.

No. 186 Greene-st., corner Houston
(Army Building, P.O. Box I.Sil.)

Propossis, New York Crey. Jan. 30, 1880.

Propossis, In duplicate, will be received and at this office at if m., on Feb. II. 1881, for the of close and underviceable Ordnance and New York Armenal, Governor's Island, and New York Armenal, Governor's Island, and New York Armenal, Governor's Island, and Charles Fron Cannon: Field, Slege, and a Gus-Carringes; Shot and Shell; Implements Shress; Cavairy and Infantry Equipments; Shress; Cavairy and Infantry Equipments; Shress; Cavairy and Infantry Scotteres; Cavairy and Infantr

- Moralties for Greation Orders \$5. \$6. \$7. \$8. a pour. Reliable Ready Meide Prices moderate Osito cat 18. 110. 112 15. by 30. Willoughby Will& Bo Stylish Clothiers call themselves Square Dealers

cor. blark & Madison Sts. St Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

SAVED FROM THE POOR-HOUSE.

Portsmouth, Ohie. For years David Allings forth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstand

Coal delivered in all parts of the city or on cars, promptly and in good order. Orders received by mail or either Telephone.

## Assets, \$18,000,000.

Company, Milwankee, Wisconsin,
Is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such lones are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwankee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with blanks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

OFFICE—Corner Randoiph & Dearborn-sts.

DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents.

REDMOND PRINDIVILLE, Special Agent.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1880.

New York, New England, and Western IN VESTMENT COMPANY
R & 39 Pine-st. New York, 19 Congress-st., Boston. Company, Milwankee, Wisconsin,

NONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN sums to suit on choice City or Hyde Park Im-oved Property at lowest current rates. TURNER & BOND, 182 Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

THREE TIMES A DAY, CURES BRIGHT'S DISHASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CA-TARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOD

PRESIDENTIAL

The Outcome at Harrisburg as Viewed by the Congressmen.

Wonderfully Unanimous Opinion that the Grant Boom Is Burst.

The Current of Favor Be lieved to Flow in Blaine's Direction.

Such at Least Was the Sentimen Predominating at the Convention.

Cameron's So-Called Victory Barren of Any Significant Results,

And More a Personal Achieve. ment than a Help to Grant.

Report that Blaine's Chances Were Sold Out by Congressman Bingham,

therefore have something Who Purposely Misrepresented the Maine Man's Antagonism to Cameron,

-to back up-And Thus Cost Him a Majority tha Otherwise Would Have Been His.

> Opinion of a Southern Democrat on th Presidential Demands of That Party.

CANVASSING THE RESULT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The Harrisburg Convention has formed the main subject of convention on all sides to-day. Many who were present arrived this afternoon, and their reports were eagerly sought. The Cameron men are only satisfied that before the country they have secured the semblance of victory. They are, however, exceedingly surprised at the strong manifestation of opposition to Grant, and they are at the same time bitter toward the Blaine element that was prominent among the influences that so nearly secured the emphatic defeat of the whole Cameron force. All reports agree that the vote instructing for Grant was largely made up of Blaine men, though the other candidates had some friends among the opposition. Still,

had some friends among the opposition. Still, the controlling sentiment of the whole body of those protesting against instructing the delegation was positive and undisguised hostility to Grant. One of the most competent observers of Pennsylvania political gatherings, and one who has heid the highest political positions in both Houses of its Legislature for several terms, declares that no one familiar with a State Convention could fail to recognize the fact that the people who sent the present delegates were strongly OPPOSED TO A RENOMINATION OF GRANT, and that they were in the main in favor of Senator Blaine. There is a general agreement that there was no real enthusiasm for Grant even among those who voted with the Camerons. With a large number of these the idea which was uppermost was to win a victory for Don Cameron,

there was no real enthusiasm for Grant even among those who voted with the Camerons. With a large number of these the idea which was uppermost was to win a victory for Don Cameron, who was their political master or leader. It is reported as one of the most significant things connected with the Convention that even the Cameron men did not attempt to make the name of Grant prominent in the general caucus the night before the Convention; no Cameron man alluded to Grant, nor did any of them bring out his name in the Convention until the resolutions of Mr. Herr, which caused so much commotion, were read. On the other hand, every expression of opposition to Grant, whether direct or in the form of objection to instructing the delegation to Chicago, was roundly and generally applauded. The Cameron men acted throughout as men who were in a desperate situation, and who felt sure of winning only through their ability to manipulate delegates and hold them for a final vote.

SENATOR CAMERON AND HIS STATE ASSISTANTS had so fully committed themselves to carrying the Convention for Grant that failure would be nothing less than disastrous defeat to his power in the State for the coming campaign. The efforts put forth toward the last were, therefore, the salvation of the Cameron clan as the main idea, and success for Grant only an accompanying incident. The enthusiasm of the Convention was confined to the anti-Grant men. They cheered all anti-third-term ideas and all criticisms of the seandals of Grant's time to the echo, and, not content with this, they hissed and groaned over the same subjects till some of the anti-Grant men hemselves thought the manifestations of opposition to Grant were being carried further than was necessary or wise. The only organized force at the Convention was the Cameron's bidding without question. The opposition to him was not organized. If it had been, those most competent to judge say he could have been defeated. As it was, without organization against him, he was only able to muster a force which a

It is a singular fact that in the House of Representatives there are quite as many, if not more, Democrats who desire to see Gen. Grant nominated than there are Hepublicans who feel the same way. The Democrats appear to be governed by two main considerations in their preference. A good many of them who believe that the Republicans will elect their candidate prefer Gen. Grant to any other Republican; but by far the greater proportion of Democrats want Gen. Grant nominated because they believe he would be an easy man to beat.

ALL OF THE DEMOCRATS

said: "I suppose Grant wants to be nominated, don't he?"

MR. HAYES, OF ILLINOIS,
said: "I do not think the Pennsylvania instruction for Grant is to be interpreted as favorable to him. It was simply a triumph for the Cameron ring. The Blaise strength is very large, but it doesn't follow that he will make a formidable showing."

Mr. Deering, of Iowa: "If the decision of the Harrisburg Convention to instruct for Grant should have any effect upon the subsequent State Conventions, or any influence in determining the question of candidacy among the Republican party at Chicago, that influence will be adverse to those who had sought to force, as I think unwisely, an expression at this time. The effect of that movement is likely to be reactionary upon the candidates whose interests were sought to be advanced."

Mr. Sapp, of lowa: "I think the Convention was called early on purpose to manufacture capital for Grant. The general impression here is that the effort has failed; that the result will inevitably be to check the Grant boom. The trouble is, it was too chidently a worked-up affair; there was no enthusiasm; it was not the voice of the people, it was the machine work of a political ring. I think the result goes to show that

that

GRANT IS NOT TO BE

the unanimous choice; at all events the result in Pennsylvania will not have any effect on my State."

Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts: "I think the result all right, but it does not mean Grant at all. It means that Blaine is very strong,—so strong that he will he the unanimous choice on the second ballot. I have no choice myself. I only want a man nominated who will win."

Mr. Reed, of Maine: "Really, I don't want to say anything about it, representing, as I do, Mr. Blaine's State."

Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois: "I think it very probable that the Chicago Convention will nominate Grant. I do not think the Pennsylvania Convention settled anything as to final results."

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana: "I do not think the result at all favorable to Grant. If in the State which is the home of a member of Grant's Cabinet and the home of his son, who is the dovoted henchman of Grant, both of whom have cracked the whip of the ringmaster round the legs of recalcitrant Republicans, no better showing can be made for Grant than a bare majority.

THERE IS NO BOOM IN IT.

It shows really that Grant is not hearly so strong as Blaine, who has not worked up his case at all. I think Blaine the coming man. Indeed, I am a Blaine man myself."

Gen. Harry Bingham, from Pennsylvania, who was a delegate to the Convention, and who is known to be a strong friend of Blaine, said: "It is the defeat of Grant. The vote was the vote for Grant of Cameron and of the machine, and Gen. Grant can never go before the country as the representative of the machine. Cameron had to save himself."

Gen. Joe Hawley said: "It was about a tie; it was as much a victory for Blaine as for Grant. It shows, on the contrary, that Blaine will be as likely to carry it."

Said Gen. Garfield: "It winds up Grant."

WAS HE SOLD?

WAS HE SOLD?

BINGHAM ALLEGED TO HAVE BARTERED BLAINE

AWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the

Press from Washington says: "Blaine's friends
claim that they were 'sold out' at Harrisburg,
or they would have prevented an indorsement
of Grant. Congressman Bingham, of Philadelphia, is charged with having done it. He represented himself as being the spokesman of Senaator Blaine, and having considerable intimacy
with Blaine, and, being outspoken in his favor,
the delegates accepted, as alleged, his leadership. Bingham told everybody that Blaine did
not want a fight; that he was Cameron's second
choice; that Grant would be withdrawn, and
THAT BLAINE WOULD GET

choice; that Grant would be withdrawn, and
THAT BLAINE WOULD GET
the Pennsylvania delegation if they did not
make Cameron mad by opposing him. This was
said by him in private conversation, in caucus,
and in open Convention. Whereas Mr. Blaine
says that Bingham not only had no authority
to speak for him in that manner, but mis represented him. Blaine says that he was for a fight;
that he believes his friends could have carried
the Convention had they shown some backbone;
and he would like nothing better than to have
beaten Cameron on his own ground.

CONGRESSMAN PEYE SAYS
there were many delegates who voted for Grantwho would have voted against him had they not
supposed it would make no difference to Blaine
and would oblige Cameron. Blaine says very
frankly that he would like to have the Pennsylvania delegation, and believes he would have
them if the popular feeling in the State was
given its will.

JOLLY JIM.

JOLLY JIM.

THE MAINE SENATOR PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Senator Blaine's friends to-night express great satisfaction with the result of the Harrisburg Convention. The more they reflect upon it the better they are pleased with it. They say it would have been no assistance to Mr. Blaine to have Don Cameron stand sponsor for him before the country, but that to be known as Cameron's candidate must be a source of weakness. Much stress is placed on the evident fact that there was nothing spontaneous in the Grant movement in Pennsylvania. Grant's name was no help to Cameron; on the contrary it was a dead load to carry both before the people and the Convention. The victory was Cameron's alone, and won on grounds personal tohim. It is a fact that, owing to the short notice of the calling of the State Convention, but twenty-seven counties excepting Philadelphia, out of sixty-four, had conventions of the people to nominate delegates. Of

and nearly proved successful. It was the more unprincipled from the fact that Bingham had privately telegraphed to Blaine for authority to withdraw his name, and had received no answer. It is said Bingham, who belted Cameron at Cincinnati, and voted for Blaine, had since been severely punished, and is now trying to make his peace with token of feality.

An episode of the Convention not anywhere reported was the appearance in the hall during the taking of the vote on the Grant resolution of Gen. Harry White, to whom Gen. Grant declared in a famous letter that he would not again be a candidate unless some unforeseen emergency, not likely to arise, should occur. The contrast of these sentiments with the spectacle of Don Cameron's putting through a Grant delegation by machine-power was noteworthy.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

THEY MUST HAVE A HARD-MONEY MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—A Democrat who has a very wide acquaintance, and who has devoted much time to the purpose of discovering what are the intentions of the Southern Democracy with respect to the Presidential nominee, gives the following as the result of his inquiries: There are a great many leaders among the Democrats in the Senate who have grown very hopeful lately that out of the present seeming confusion and discord in the party there will come harmony and unity that will insure them victory in the next campaign. The reasons for thinking so are these: They agree that

ANY EASTERN MAN,

or a man holding Eastern views on the currency question, can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and retain the 2,800 plurality in New York, the 11,000 plurality in New Jertey, and the 2,000 plurality in Connecticut, which they claimed they secured in 1876; that their majority cannot be broken if the Democratic party is led by a good man holding views similar to those of Bayard. They argue, further, that an Eastern man will undoubtedly be the nomince, and he WILL RE BAYARD, TILDEN, OR SEYMOUR; that the fall elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania indicate to the party at large, if not to the Democrats in Congress, that the man to win the next Presidential fight must be a hard-money man: that the elections in New York indicate that the Democratic party could still carry that State, as it did in 1876, provided such a man is selected. The fact that the party at large outside of Congress has those views is shown by the hard-money element in the East and the South. If, on the contrary,

THE DEMNCRATS OF THE WEST force the selection of a different kind of candidate, the Southern Democracy are fully determined to adhere no longer to the Democratic

a proportionate representation in the Federa Government. They know that such alliance will be offered them." This statement is quite sig-nificant, in view of the fact that it is a fair representation of the confidential utterance of a large number of the Southern men.

OHIO.
A SET-BACK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.
Columbus, O., Feb. 5.—There has been a pretty forcible clash between the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, Gen. Robinson, and the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, the Hon. R. L. Conger. It appears that Gen. Robinson deemed it advisable that the State Committee should meet at an early day and appoint a time for the State Convention. He, it appears, issued the call, and at once ran his bead against something solid in the shape of an inquiry from Chairman Conger asking from what source he (Robinson) derived his authority to call the Committee together. The two Committees being entirely separate, and the Executive Committee, of which Robinson was Chairman, being nothing but the creature of the State Committee, and with no authority except such as it derives from the latter, this action on the part of Gen. Robinson was interpreted by other members of the Committee, who are

than Sherman, as a move to start the machinery in motion with a view of crushing out Grantism, and putting a quietus upon the words of admiration which now linger over the mention of the man from way down East, Jim Blaine, of Maine. But Brother Conger was not agreeable to such a move, especially when it was so clearly apparent that any other Sherman boomer was clothed with equal authority. The result is, that Gen. Robinson has been forced to withdraw his call, and recognize the fact that his admiration for Secretary Sherman overbalanced his better judgment, and in the start placed him on the defensive, and irendered his future movements susceptible of criticism, if not suspicion. In fact, Gen. Robinson has, figuratively speaking, got a black eye in the first round. It is now stated that the matter has been settled agreeably to all concerned, and that CHAIRMAN CONGER WILL SOON ISSUE a call for a meeting of the State Central Committee. Your correspondent endeavored to learn the facts of the case from Gen. Robinson himself, but was put off with the consoling remark that "there was nothing whntever in the story that was the talk of the politicians of both parties." The withdrawal of the call by Gen. Robinson is the best answer to that gentleman's statement, and those fortunate enough to know him personally will agree that his record as a leader is such as to preclude the idea of his withdrawing the call unless he had been badly worsted. Another evidence that there has been trouble is established by the following sentence in a letter just received from Mr. Conger, who says: "I regret very much that the matter should have gotten into the papers at all, and don't know how it leaked out."

POR BLAINS.

DES MOINES, Feb. 5.—The sentiment among the Republican members of the General Assembly is very strong in favor of an early State Convention for the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, and favor positive instructions for James G. Blaine.

CONSECRATED. NEW ORLEANS, Fob. 5.—The Rev. J. N. Gallaher was to-day consecrated Bishop of Louisiana at Trinity Church. The imposing ceremony was conducted by Bishops Green of Mississippi, Dudley of Kentucky, Welmer of Alabama, and Robertson of Missouri, assisted by Drs. Girault, Percival, Thompson, and Waters. A large congregation and many of the clergy were present.

WASHINGTON.

The Opponents of Tariff-Reduction on Steel Rails Heard From.

Mr. Storrs' Sophistical Argument on Behalf of the Manufacturers.

Explains One of His Recent Which He Gave to Mr. Aldrich

One of Secretary Sherman's Clerks

portation Bill, And Which Involved to Some Extent the Intelligence of the

Secretary. The Debate on the Revision of the Rules Becoming More Burdensome

With Some Chance of Congress Adjourning Before They Are Finally Adopted.

DUTY ON RAILS.

fron, and other minerals, the credit for which Mr. Poor and Mr. Wilson gave to the railroads. The duty of \$25 is really a low one compared with other articles. It is less than very many and greater than none.

IN ANSWER TO THE ESTIMATE made by Mr. Wilson as to the quantity of steel rails needed in the country for the next year, Mr. Storrs said there was a mistake, both as to the quantity required and the capacity of our works to furnish. The figure—1,500,000 tons—was too much by far, and the estimate of capacity at 500,000 is too small. The truth is, we want just about 1,000,000 tons, and we can furnish 900,000, and for the next year we have an order on England for just 100,000, so that, as if by providential arrangement, the supply and demand are exactly equalized. But a part of the estimated want is iron rails, which are still largely used, and we annually produce 600,000 tons of these; and really then the supply is already in excess of the demand. The Bethlehem works have within the year increased their capacity 90,000 tons, the Pensylvania works 40,000 tons, the Chicago works 90,000 tons, and the Scranton works 90,000 tons. The aggregate increase in the country will be not less than 800,000 tons.

THIS ENORMOUS INCREASE

in production of steel rails will reduce prices as surely as sparks fly upward, and transportation rates also if the railroads will behave properly. Replying further to Mr. Wilson's argument of yesterday, he denied that there was a ten-year guaranty on English and a five-year guaranty plan adopted in this country was copied from England, and was a mere form, and was not called for once in ten cases of purchase. The ten-year limit he had heard of in one case only, and that was the Vanderbilt purchase,—100,000 tons,—instyear. As matter of fact the American rails are not only as good, but better than the English rails, as statistics, carefully compiled by the Pennsylvania Railroad management show, that the renewals of American rails in the period from 1858 to 1878 was 6 and 28-100 per cent, wh

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

at the leves shall be built. And soing put in such condition by committee of the Whole that it is that, when the report is finally the House itself, some of the bad undone. At present, however, sen has been in the direction of ly-increased expenditures not only

### THE OFFICES.

itch to The Chicag

hands.

The New York Congressmen are particularly severe. The appointment was an entire surprise to them, as they all supposed that a Mr. Ketcham, who is familiar with the duties of the office, and who was recommended by thousands of New York merchants, would receive the nomination. There were several other candidates, but none of them carried half the weight of Ketcham, whose chief advocate was Representative Chittenden, himself a merchant, and supposably familiar with the wants of the service. Mr. Chittenden is very much grieved, as he has been a steadfast friend of the President through his antire Administration, and he has entered a vigerous protest against this appointment.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

ADJOURNED OVER.

The Senate voted in open session on a call of the yeas and nays, by & against 17, not to adourn over until Monday, but subsequently without a call of the yeas and nays voted to adjourn over. Quite a delegation of Senators left for the year to release.

Y York to-night.

SILVER PURCHASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

[ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The Treasury partment to-day purchased \$75,000 ounces of or for the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and w Orleans mints.

PILOT RULES.

The National Board of Supervisors of the insection of steam vessels in revising the pilot
les have changed the clauses referring to passraignais, so that the descending steamers will
reafter be required to give the first signal, inad of the ascending steamer, as has been
stomary.

The House Committee on Millitia agreed to port favorably a bill authorizing the Secretary War to loan six guns and equipments to the acrokee Artillery Company of Rome, Ga., takeg bond for the safe custody and return of the me when wanted by the Government.

From the report submitted to Congress by the secretary of War, it appears that the organized trength of the milita force of the different states consists of 145 general officers, 1,605 reginental, field, and staff officers, 6,108 company officers, and 117,007 non-commissioned officers, much and the company officers, and 117,007 non-commissioned officers, much officers, and 117,007 non-commissioned officers, and 117,007 non

appeared of.

DEFRIERD.

The Committee on Education and Labor has oferred action for the present on the subject the distribution of the fund arising from unained bounty and the pay of colored soldiers, the fund is being constantly drawn upon by almants, directly or through heirs, and in all colability but a small surplus will remain.

### THE RECORD.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—A motion by Mr. avis (W. Va.) that when the Senate adjourns day it be to neet Monday next, was opposed y Messrs. Hoar and Paddock, and advocated by r. Allison and others, the former urging the cavard state of business, and the latter claim-

int resolution, introduced May last b rell, providing for a treaty of reciprocit merce with France, was referred to the tee on Foreign Relations. Il introduced by Mr. McDonald in Ma withouter the appropriate of the milit

Worthington was laid over, on objection by Mr. Teller.

Messrs. Saunders and Paddock asked for the present consideration of the bill to extend the northers boundary of Nebraska, but on objection by Mr. Ingalis it was laid aside.

The bill reported in December last by the Committee on Military Affairs to donate fifty pieces of refuse granit to aid in the completion of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at the Chalmette National Cemetery, Louislana, having been reached, Mr. Teller asked Mr. Randolph, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, what soldiers and sailors these were.

Mr. Randolph said the donation was recommended by the War Department. The Committee did not deem it necessary to inquire what soldiers and sailors they were, and he was unable to say whether they were federal or Confederate. The only way to find out would be to return the papers to the War Department and ask the Secretary.

Mr. Cockrell—I would like to ask the Senator from Colorado (Teller) if he knows of any "National cemetery" maintained by the General Government for the bodies of Confederate soldiers?

Mr. Teller—I am unable to get any informa-

soldiers?

Mr. Teller—I am unable to get any information on this subject from the Committee, and until I can I must object to the bill.

Mr. Kellogg stated that the bill was intended to grant to a corporation, incorporated under the laws of Louisiana, the right to use certain pieces of granit in a National cometery wherein are buried hundreds of Union soldiers and sailors. He hoped the Senator from Colorado (Teller) would withdraw his objection.

Mr. Teller said the bill did not show but that the granit was to go to persons named as individuals. He declined to withdraw his objection, and the bill was laid aside.

The bill to amend the act to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent consusses, approved

and the bill was laid saide.

The bill to amend the act to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses, approved March 3, 1879, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, a substitute, reported by the Census Committee, was considered instead and passed.

The first section of the bill as passed provides for the free transportation of mail matter relating to the census.

The second section amends the act abovenamed by striking out the provision for inquiry as to the naturalization of foreign-born persons, and as to the ownership of the public debt of the United States.

Sec. 3 allows the report required from railroad, express, telegraph, and insurance companies to be made for the fiscal year of the company terminating nearest to June 1, 1880.

Sec. 4 amends the act aforesaid so as to require the enumeration to begin June 1, 1880, and to require the enumeration in cities having over 1,000 inhabitants to be taken within three weeks from that date.

Nying in the enumeration district will undertake the work.

Sec. 6 requires the enumerator of each district to file in the County Clerk's office a copy of his enumeration, and to correct it on reliable infor-mation as to errors in it, and to this end he may swear witnesses; it also contains other details at to the duties of enumerators.

Sec. 7 requires Supervisors to forward two sets of enumerators' returns, one to the Census Office see. requires Supervisors to forward two sets of enumerators' returns, one to the Census Office at Washington and the other to the office of the Secretary of State to which his district belongs. See. 8 appropriates \$350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay enumerators for additional services required by this act.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors reopened, adjourned until Monday.

with Marian Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to create a sinking fund for the Kunsas Pacific, Sioux, City & Pacific, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. Ordered printed The Committee on Pacific Railroad Companies. Ordered printed The Committee on Committee on the Committee of the States Treasury in the redemption of circulating notes of the issue of the National bunks; requiring the Secretary of the Pressury to pay current interest operations of the Pressury to pay current interest of the Pressury to pay current interest of the States Treasury in the redemption of circulating notes of the issue of the National bunks; requiring the Secretary of the Pressure of the States Treasury in the redemption of circulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts.

Mr. Ryan presented a petition of 1,000 citisens of railway which are of grantling to great line of railway which are of grantling to great line of railway which are of grantling to great line of railway which are of grantling to the Treasury, the right of way through the the Indiana, but they asked that it should no longer be an obstates and Territory.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. F. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. F. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount assessed on the States and Means, reported a Polician of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Polician of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Polician of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the establishment of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the establishment of the Research of the Polician of the Polician

was absolutely necessary that the same ity should control the improvement of ity should control the improvement of irs of the whole Mississippi Valley.

Robeson called the attention of the Control to the fact that, if it adopted this amend it would give the Committee on the Mississippi Valley.

fountains.

Mr. Frye submitted an amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mississipierces to the levees of the Mississipierces to the levees of the Mississipier.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee rose.

Mr. Davis, from the Banking and Currence of the Mississipier.

### FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 412 at 5:25 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a two-story tannery at the intersection of the Northwestern Railroad track and Sloan street, owned and occupied by Mattson & Appli. The total damage to the building and stock was estimated by the owners at \$15,000, but this is doubtless somewhat exaggerated. The fire originated in the boiler-room, probably from the ignition of the woodwork, which was built closely up to the boiler. The building, stock, and machinery were insured for \$10,000, placed as follows: Allemania, Boatman's, Hecla, Columbia, Merchants' & Mechanics', Watertown, Fairfield, Newark, and Importers' & Travelers', \$1,000 each; People's of Newark, and Reverof Boston, \$500 each. The fire obtained a good start before the alarm was sounded, and, owing to the combustible nature of the building and stock, the firemen were unable to do much of anything with it.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Feb. 5.—A fire here CEDAR HAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 5.—A fire here last inght destroyed a large amount of woolen-mill machinery belonging to N. B. Brown, and valued at about \$25,000, on which there was \$17,000 of insurance in the following companies: State, of Des Moines, \$1,400; Lorillard, \$2,000; Western Assurance, Toronto, \$3,400; Hamburg-Magdeburg, \$2,000; New York, \$4,800; New York, \$4,800; New York, \$1,500; Tairfield, Connecticut, \$800; Commercial, New York, \$1,250; People's, of New York, \$1,250; It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Feb. 6—1:30 a. m.—The large six-story chair-factory of Smith & Crane, 123 and 125 West Twenty-eighth street, is now in flames, with every probability of the fire spreading to other buildings, many hydrants being frozen, and the firemen find difficulty in obtaining a good supply of water. The loss of Smith & Crane will reach \$100,000

AT BIDDEFORD, ME. BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 5.—Staples' marble block was gutted, and Jordan & Bryant's brick block badly damaged by fire to-day. Loss, \$35,000; in-surance, \$20,000.

### POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLAIN, Ill., Feb. 5.—The political campaign in Kane County promises to be exceedingly lively within a month. The Grant boom is most decidedly subsiding hereabouts, and Blaine is the

The Hon. John B. Hawley has found some supporters in this county for the Governorship, out he will not probably be the choice of ur active Republicans. E. P. Dutton, of Aurora, Circuit Clerk, is a candidate before the Republican Convention for renomination. W. F. Sylle, of Elgin, will

State's-Attorney Willis, of Elgin, has also proved an active prosecutor. T. E. Ryan, of St. Charles, is also an aspirant for the position. Supervisor Nate Carlisle stands at the head of the list of candidates for Sheriff, and has a strong following. Deputy-Sheriff Graves, of Aurora, is also after the nomination, and Elgin will bring out Jack Powers.

The Hon. H. E. Hunt, of Dundee, member of the State Board of Equalization, will no doubt ask for another term, there being no other aspirants for the position.

The Hon. E. C. Lovell, of Elgin; the Hon. H.

H. Evans, of Aurora, and the Hon. J. H. Maybourne, of Geneva, and, perhaps, the Hon. S. S.

Mann, of Elgin, are looking after the State Senatorship.

Dr. Bartlett, of Aurora, is a candidate for the Legislature, and is assured that he can have the nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 5.—At the city delegate Temperance Convention held at the Tabernacle to-night L. L. Haworth was nominated for Mayor, Robert N. Baker for Marshal, Theodore Nelson for Treasurer, S. Burgess for Engineer, and D. L. Bunn was chosen Alderman in the Second Ward and O. Z. Green in the Fourth.

### WISCONSIN.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 5.—What between the
Presidential canvass and the election of Con-WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 5.—What between the Presidential canvass and the election of Congressmen in all the districts of the State, the political caldron in Wisconsin is likely to be kept up to a boiling pitch during the present year. As yet only murmurings are heard regarding preferences for Congressmen, notwithstanding in some of the districts the sentiment is well defined and unmistakable in both the parties as to the coming candidates. In this (Second) district circumstances point to the probable renomination of the Hon. L. B. Caswell for a fourth term, although it does not comply with Mr. Caswell's wishes to be again considered a candidate for Congressional honors. The Hon. George B. Burrows, of Dane, and the Hon. E. E. Woodman, of Sauk, both serving their respective counties in the State Senate, have some following for Congress. The Hon. J. Bowman and the Hon. L. W. Barden, of Columbia, are regarded by their friends in the line of candidates, but will scarcely loom up very prominent before the convention. Up to levy this district was considered good fighting ground, but is now deemed one of the safest Republican strongholds in the State. It can certainly be pointed to without fear of successful contradiction that in Mr. Caswell's hands the Second Congressional District has steadily advanced in its Republican bearings, and in any event can be relied upon to elect the Republican nominee.

A. O. U. W.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUBLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 5.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa A. O. U. W., now in session in this city, elected the following Grand Officers: Grand Master Workman, J. D. Nicholls, of Vinton; Grand Foreman, George Stahle, of Dubuque; Grand Receiver, E. A. Whitaker, Waterloo; Grand Receiver, E. A. Wadleigh, of Clinton; G. G., D. V. Ellsworth, of Eldora; G. W., C. Nichols, of Essex; G. Trustee, M. Alexander, of Dubuque. The officers elected were installed this evening. An amendment to the laws of the Grand Lodge was adopted providing for blennial instead of annual sessions.

TUESDAY'S STORM. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The latest reports of de-struction wrought by the storm of Tuesday show an increase in the number of wrecks and loss of life. Two more wrecks have been found near Long Branch, making six within a distance of six miles. Lives were lost off Sandy Hook. A number of bodies and other indications of a wreck floated ashore on the New Jersey coast. The life-saving crews saved nearly fifty lives. The damage at Coney Island is over \$100,000.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., Feb. 5.—Joseph Smith, of Young Springs, a station on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, fifteen miles from Nashville, instantly killed himself a little past noon to-day by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It is said that a sister of Smith has been acting very badly of late, which probably led him to take his life.

A NEW DISPACE

A NEW DISEASE.

Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. &.—In Emporia and one or two other places a new disease, which doctors do not understand, is prevalent among the children. It is a rash, resembles measles, and is very contagious. It was brought here by refugee negroes from the South. Many cases have proved fatal.

A FAR-AWAY SAW-MILL.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Orrawa, Feb. 5.—Mr. John Malther left tonight for the Northwest Territories. He takes
with him \$10,000 worth of mill machinery, all of
which was manufactured in Canada. His mill
is situated at Hat Portage, and, when completed,
will have a sawing capacity of 20,000,000 feet per

FOREIGN.

Speech of the British Queen at the Opening of Par-

South Africa and Afghanistan Form the Leading . Topics.

Parliament Is Formally Reminded that Some Suffering Exists in Ireland.

The Liberals Renew Their Attack on Beaconsfield's Foreign Policy.

Germany to Order Enlistments in the Province of Alsace-Lorraine.

Eleven Persons Killed and Sixty Injured by the French Railroad Disaster.

Spirited Debate on the Church Question in the Prussian Landtag Yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The weather to-day is fine.
The Royal procession to the Parliament House took place in accordance with the program. The Queen arrived at the House of Lords at ten minutes past 2. Upon receiving a copy of her speech from Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, her Majesty handed it back to him, and Lord Cairns then read the speech. The ceremony lasted fifteen minutes.

Cairns then read the speech. The ceremony lasted fifteen minutes.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Genizemen: It is with much satisfaction I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. My relations with all the Powers continue friendly. The course of events since the proregation of Parliament has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of a European peace on the principles laid down by the Treaty of Berlin. Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire. A convention for the suppression of the slave trade has been concluded between my Government and that of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan.

At the close of your last session I expressed a hope that the Treaty of Gundamuk had happily terminated the war in Afrhanistan, in conformity with its provisions. My envoy, with his retinue, was honorably received and entertained by the Ameer at Cabul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty, he and those connected with the Embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and after an heroic defense they were almost all massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement, and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty, either had withdrawn or were withdrawing from the territories governed by the Ameer, were ordered to retrace their steps. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabul and in the advance upon the other lines of action reflects the highest credit upon the officers and men of my British and native forces, whose bravery has shone with wonted lustre in every collision with the enemy. The abdication of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the country render the recallof my troops impossible for the present, but the principle on which my Government has hithert acted remains unchanged; and, while determined to make the frontiers of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations as to an early establishment

SOUTH AFRICA. My anticipations as to an early establishment of peace in South Africa have been fulfilled. The captured position of the Zulu King, and the breaking up of the military organization on which his dynasty was based, have relieved my possessions in that part of the world from the danger which seriously impeded their advancement and consolidation.

In Basutoland a native outbreak of considerable importance has been effectually quelled by my colonial forces, while Transvaal has been freed from the depredations of a powerful

ment and consolidation.

In Basutoland a native outbreak of considerable importance has been effectually quelled by my colonial forces, while Transwall has been freed from the depredations of a powerful Chief, who, having successfully resisted the former Government of the country, had persistently rejected our attempts at conciliation.

I have reason to hope that the time is now approaching when an important advance may be made towards the establishment of a union or confederation under which the powers of self-government already enjoyed by the inhabitants of Cape Colony may be extehded to my subjects in the other parts of South Africa. The papers on these and other matters will be forthwith laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates of this year to be prepared and laid before you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen, the Commission, which at the close of the session I informed you I had issued to inquire into causes of the agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom, is pursuing its labors. In the meantime the serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against the calamifies with which those districts were threatened. With this view they have called upon the authorities charged with the duty of administering relief, to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary, and they have also stimulated the employment of labor by advances on terms more liberal than those prescribed by the existing law.

I feel assured you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted where it may have exceeded the power intrusted by Parliament to the Executive of the Government. A proposal will be submitted to you for providing the funds required for these exceptional advances on the security of the property administered by charch temporalities commissioners.

THE CHIMINAL CODE.

I trust you will be able to resume the

prolonged the opportunity for obstruction by unnecessarily continuing the existence of Parliament.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE,

Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied to the last speaker. He regretted that the Marquis of Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of Liberals in regard to the Home-Rule question, and said there was nothing in the state of the country rendering a dissolution necessary. The opposition must bear its share of the blame attached to the toleration of obstruction, as they had not supported the endeavors of the Government to terminate obstruction. The Greek question, he said, is still under consideration. The financial difficulties of the Porte added to the difficulties in dealing with the question of Asiatic reforms. The Austro-German alliance gave great pleasure to the Government, as it is likely to be conducive to the peace of the world. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had no wish for the annexation of Afghanistan. The Government, he claimed, had not been remiss in taking what steps in Ireland they thought necessary upon the information received, and he added that the Government would ask for a bill of indemnity for the loans granted. If the object of Mr. Shaw's amendment was to register a vote against the Government, it would not be right that he should ofter it while he was ignorant of the Government's proposal aregarding Ireland.

Mr. Shaw then moved an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to infter a desultory discussion, in which several Irish members participated, as to whether Shaw should move his amendment before or after the Government's proposal had been made known.

The House of Lords, the Earl of Onslow moved, and the Earl of Rosse (Conservative) sec-

ceived from Sir Bartle Frere, gave promise of the carrying out the scheme of the confederation in South Africa. He said the Government was pposed to annexation in Afghanistan, and ascrted that the charges of cruelty against ien. Roberts were unsupported by documentary estimony. Home-Rule he defined to mean dis-tembernent of the United Kingdom.

The Duke of Argyll followed, and attacked en. Roberts and the Anglo-Turkish Conven-on. Lord Cranbrook replied to the Duke of Argyll, and defended the Government. The address was then agreed to, and the House

THE MANSION-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—The Mansion-House Committee report the amount received to date 252, 373, and the total grants £18,830. A letter was read before the Committee from Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, saying the Committee enjoys the confidence and is entitled to the gratitude of the country.

ENTHUSIAETIC RECEPTION.

The Queen's reception by the drowd in the street was very enthusiastic. Seats to view the Royal procession fetched heavy prices. There was the usual search for Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons this morning.

The morning journals agree in the oj that Irish and Afghan affairs will receive a amount of attention during the coming of Parliament. MORE RELIEF.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The College of the Propaga will give 7,000 lire to the relief of Irish distre

will give 7,000 lire to the relief of Irish distress.

RELIEF BILLS.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ve notice that he would move to-morrow the acoption of a bill sanctioning the measures of relief for Ireland already taken and for further relief. Alexander M. Sullivan, Home-Rule member from Louth, gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to introduce a bill for the better protection of life and property in Ireland by suspending the serving of writs of ejectment for non-payment of rent.

OBSTRUCTION.

Charles Newdegate, Conservative member Varwickshire, gave notice of his intention fifer resolutions providing for the suspension numbers as a penalty for obstruction of legis

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS. William Shaw, Home-Ruler, from Cork, gave notice of an amendment to the address censuring the Government for failure to take efficient measures for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and calling upon them to act in that direction. The amendment concludes with the statement that it is essential for the peace and prosperity of Ireland to legislate immediately and comprehensively on the questions relative to land-tenure, the neglect of which duty is the true cause of the country.

GERMANY.

AISACE-LORRAINE RECIMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Berlin correspondent says:
"The intimations this morning in some of the semi-official papers that an increase in the German army is intended, even beyond that already papers, by the forgration of special eed, namely, by the formation of spec Alsace-Lorraine regiments, have caused no little sensation. It is understood that Baron von Manteuffel, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, supports the proposal as tending to create a national feeling in the annexed prov-

Berlin, Feb. 5.—Count Von Arnim, formerly russian Ambassador to France, and convicted of treason in 1876, but who has since resided at Florence, is seriously ill in that city. His son has gone there in haste. READ A SECOND TIME.

The bill for the purchase of the Rhenish & Berlin and the Potsdam & Magdeburg Railways, by the Government, was read a second time in the Landtag yesterday.

PROMOTED.

Rear-Admiral Batsoh, commander of the German squadron at the time of the collision by which the Grosser Kurfürst was sunk, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. THE CHURCH QUESTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—In the debate in the Lower House of the Landtag to-day on the public worship estimates, Herr Windthorst regretted that Herr Von Puttkammer, Minister of Worship, had laid stress on continuing the principles of Dr. Falk, and demanded a complete

ship, had laid stress on continuing the principles of Dr. Falk, and demanded a complete severance therefrom. He did not feel any extraordinary confidence in the success of the negotiations with the Vatican, but said the Ultramontanes would refrain from introducing any definit motion so as not to interfere with those negotiations, and would acquiesce in any agreement that might be concluded.

Herr Von Puttkammer expressed the high esteem for the Catholic Church entertained by the Government, and said that, although compelled to protect her rights, the State had never relinquished the hope of restoring peace with the Church. He gladly noted the inclination of the Catholics toward compromise, which, however, could only be effected on the basis of existing legislation, and added that he must inflexibly maintain the interests and rights of the Monarchy. To obtain peace, he said, all parties must observe great moderation.

During the course of the debate, Herr Hammerstein stated that the Conservatives would await the result of the negotiations with the Vatican, and simply accept the result, whatever that might be.

Herr Stengel, in behalf of the Free Conservatives, expressed a willingness to assist in bringing about a modus vicends on condition that the inviolable rights of the State be maintained.

Dr. Falk spoke in refutation of the charges

tained.

Dr. Falk spoke in refutation of the charges made against him by members of the Centre.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH LINES. London, Feb. 5.—A Paris dispatch a Budget Committee proposes a vote of 8,000,000 francs far the construction of ranean telegraph lines.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, life Senator, is seriously ill. THE BANK OF FRANCE.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The specie fit the Bank of France increased 5,662,000 francs the past week.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Dr. Paul Broca, nominee of the Extreme Left, has been elected life Senator to succeed Count de Montalivet, deceased, defeating Bertoland by eight votes.

to succeed Count de Montalivet, deceased, defeating Bertoland by eight votes.

THE BAILWAY DISASTER.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The calamity which occurred on the circular railroad at Clichy Tuesday night is even more horrible than was estimated from the first reports. Eleven persons have already died, the most notable among them being the Count de Puyferrat. The number wounded is computed at sixty, and of these some are likely to die. Dieudonne, the engineer of the train of the circular railroad, died yesterday. In his ante-mortem statement he gave his version of the particulars of the terrible disaster: He was within a few yards of the Argenteuil train before he had time to do anything the crash came, and he knew no more. Two causes are mentioned as tending to explain the collision. One is the reprehensible practice of dispatching the fast express train a few minutes after the departure of a slow train, and the other is, the utter insufficiency of fog signals on the line. At the time of the collision the express was ronning at full speed. M. Maret, of the Place Vendome, who was among the killed, was an eminent architect, and had been in the service of the exQueen Isabelis of Spain. He seemed to have a presentiment of his fate, as he insured his life for \$30,000 a few hours before he took the train.

M. Hayme, stage manager, and M. Jolly, comedian of the Bouffes Parisiens, are dangerously injured and in a very critical condition. M. de Mileville, another of the wounded, is the husband of Emille Broisat, of the Théatre Français.

husband of Emilie Broisat, of the Théatre Francais.

CONING TOGETHER.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—From the fact that the Archduke Albrecht is to represent Austria at the
twenty-fifth anniversary of the Caar's accession to the throne, the German press concludes
that the rapprochment between Austria and
Russia is going on. The Archduke is a recognized friend of Russia.

ST. VALLIER.

It is now certain that Count de St. Vailler will
retain his post at Berlin.

SUPPRESSED.

The Radical journal, the Berliner Zeitung, has
been suppressed for publishing a sharp attack
upon the Government. This is the first instance for many years of a non-Socialistic paper
being suppressed.

SPAIN.

A LOAN OFFERED.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Politica announces that the Paris Socitée Générale has offered the Spanish Government a loan of 60,000,000 plastres at 6 per cent, guaranteed primarily on the revenues of Cuba, and secondarily on those of Spain.

IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the discussion on the interpellation of Señor Portuando was continued. Señor Elousyen declared that the opinion of the Canovas del Castillo Cabinet had devolved the glorious task of abolishing slavery in Cuba, and introducing economical reforms into the island. He

ASIA PARIS, Feb. 5.—The French missionaries Mosul give paintil abounts of the reverse the famine in Mosophagus and Kurdista where Christians, Jows, and Mahometans

whole Gen. Robbes executed.

London, Feb. 5.—Gen Roberts, at Cabul, replying to a telegram sent by a relative, says:

Nobody was executed uness convicted of participating in the attack of the British residence. BELGIUM.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Brussels Europe (newspaper) states that Mgr. Vannutili, the Papal Nuncio in that city, has been ordered to Vienna prophec Cardinal Jacobini, realied to Rome.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNED.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—The resignation of Dr. Von Stremaye, Minister of Justice, Worship, and Education, is regarded as a fixed fac. Also, that Baron Kriesgau vill be appointed limister of Education as a reward to the party of the Right for not opposing the bill relative to the administration of Bosnia. Such an appointment would equalize the Right and the Constitutionalists on the Left in the Cabinet. WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A letter from Havana says the recent earthquake left all the public build-ings and most of the private houses, except those of wood, in San Cristobal, in a heap of ruins. VARIOUS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 50.—Shocks of earth-quake were felt at Cordoba, Orizaba, Tehuacan, and Vera Cruz Jan. 22. Same date they were felt in Cuba. No damage done. THE GRANT PARTY. HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Gen. Grant and party went to Matanzas by special train this morning, where they will visit the caves, and return Saturday.

OBITUARY.

EX-SECRETARY BORIE. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 5.—Adolph E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died this morning at 3:30 c'clock. He had been in ill-health for a long time, and his demise is attributed to a general breaking down of his system. His age was Il years.

The deceased was a native of Philadelphia,

The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born Nov. 25, 1809. His father, was John J. Borie, a Frenchman. Adolph E. Borie received the foundation of his education at the University of Philadelphia, but completed his academic course in France. When our Civil War broke out he immediately took a leading position among the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, and was particularly active amongthose who rendered services to the Government at home, services not less important nor less conducive to success than those rendered in the field. The Union Club was a germ of the Union League, and was founded at a time when the position of the members of the Club cusbled them to exert a powerful influence. The few who instituted the Union Club (among them Adolph E. Borie) builded better than they knew. In 1862 the Club developed into the Union League, of which he became the first Vice-President. The services that he rendered in this capacity were of a marked character, and were duly appreciated by the Government and also by its general officers, whose services in the was selected by President Grant as a member of his Cabinet, and tendered the portfolio of the Navy Department. He took the oath of office on the 18th of that month. He remained in his position but a few months, resigning June 22 of the same year. The President remonstrated against his retirement into private life, but at last yielded, when sure that he was firm in his purpose. He returned to Philadelphia, where he has since lived. Last year he made a Journey abroad, Joining the party of ex-President Grant, with whom he went as far as India, but his feeble health cut short his trip, and compelled him to forego the completion of the voybut his feeble health cut short his trip, and compelled him to forego the completion of the voyage around the world, and he at once returned home. Mr. Borie's death was not altogether unexpected. About ten days ago he was attacked by a general physical exhaustion, superinduced by indigestion, which, together with his old age, was doubtless the cause of his demise. Last night it was the opinion of the attendant physicians, Drs. Keating and Dacosta, that nothing could save him, so his wife and brother remained at his bedside, and watched until he had passed away from earth.

DR. W. A. ROBERTSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, I'' Feb. 5.—Dr. William A. plexy. He was an old and wealthy citizen, and had amassed a large fortune in business enter-prises in this county, estimated at \$500,000. He made several large donations to educational in-stitutions.

JUDGE S. H. HUNTINGTON. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—Judge S. H. Hunt-ington, formerly of the United States Court of Claims, died last night.

### AID FOR IRELAND.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

New YORK, Feb. & The cry for help from Ireland, which found a mouthplece in yesterday's Herald, has been promptly responded to by day's Herald, has been promptly responded to by all classes. The sums given ranged from \$500 to 25 cents. There are subscriptions of \$20, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, and \$5 in the list. The Herald will place documents for subscriptions in responsible hands at many places in the city, at hotels, theatres, banks, insurance offices, raifroad stations, large stores, and wherever in a similar place of public resort responsible persons may be who will take charge of them. They will be put in the hands of all correspondents of the Herald in all parts of the country, who make known to the public places at which any persons so disposed may hand in their subscriptions. The Herald's own subscription of \$100,000 is astonishing, and been a great topic of conversation.

ELGIN AID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 5.—At a meeting held last evening it was decided to give a popular entertainment at Du Bois' Opera-House on the 14th inst., and a ball at Mendelssohn on the same evening, for the benefit of the distressed tenanty in Ireland. The enterprise is being aided by all classes, and promises to result largely to the benefit of the Irish relief fund.

HYMENEAL. A Notable Wedding in Cincinnati-

A Notable Wedding in Cincinnati—Secretary Sherman's Niece Weds an Army Officer—A Cleveland Wedding.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—A brilliant and distinguished company assembled at Glendale this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Cecelia Sherman Moulton to Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, of the United States Army. The coremony took place in Christ Church, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Pise. The bride was attended by six bridesmalds, each escorted by groomsmen, all army officers in full uniform. The groom entered by the chancel door, attended by Lieut. Lacdon, and awaited his bride at the chancel railing, according to the English custom. The bride, who is a daughter of Col. Moulton, and niece of Secretary Sherman, was dressed in snowy satin; a cloud of tulie veiled her to her feet, and pearl ornaments in the place of the traditional orange blossoms fastened the veil at the back of the low colfure. Fifteen hundred invitations to the weedling had been issuede and several hundred society people of Cincinnati, Washington, Dayton, Toledo, and other cities responded. Many clegrant presents were received, among them a check for \$300 from Gen, Sherman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5.—The event of the present week in social circles was the marriage, this evening, of Miss Annie C. Winslow, only child of Ruffus K. Winslow, the well-known vestioner, to John R. Chadwick, of New York. The ceremony was performed at the elegant residence of the bride's parents, on Euclid avenue, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Triuity Church, of-ficiating, A brilliant recoption followed, attended by the citic of the dity. The presents and other features of the wedding were magnificent. The happy pair departed for the East tonight.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY AT TORONTO.
TORONTO, Feb. 5.—The Vice-Regal party arrived at half-past 12 o'clock this morning, and were officially received and warmly welcomed at

HAYT.

eport of the Investigating Committee Sitting in New York.

secretary Schurz's Order of Removal Fully Justified.

Young Hayt's Testimony Did the Business for the Old Man.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trill NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The action of Schurz in removing Mr. Hayt from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was by the Board of Indian Commissions y, after the adoption of the re-mmittee sppointed to investigate ade by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. The committee appointed to investigate the chamade by Gén. Clinton B. Fisk. The provide that preceded the final action of the Comisioners did not result in any modification of report as originally drafted by the Commit Mr. A. C. Barstow, Chairman of the Bo is the only member of the Commit who has not signed his report. The charges Gen. Fisk affecting Mr. Hayt's connection a the San Carlos Agency involves serfour accition against Agent S. L. Hart and Inspector H. Hammond, implicating the Commissioner passively consenting to Hammond's free dites, if not actually coperating with him withe understanding that Mr. Hayt and his friewer to be benefited thereby.

"On the day of our appointment," say Committee, "we visited the Indian Bureau, a brief interview with the Commisioner, made a hasty inspection some of the "records, returned, and repoprogress, convinced that a full investigation of the case," any the Committee, "must seally be

DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS.—
the first concerning the interests of the Indias
and the second the prosecution of an ex-Age
who had left the service in consequence of ma
feasance in office. As to the first part our
vestigation has brought the Committee to a
conclusion that when the offenses of Agent Ha
were discovered proper steps were taken by
authorities in Washington to investigate the
nature, to remove the Agent from the servic
to remedy the abuses existing at the
Agency to put the Agency was nature, to remove the Agent from the cervice, to remedy the abuses existing at the Agency to put the Agency under proper control, and to protect the interests of the Indian. The responsibility for the long delay which happened in turning over the property by Agent Hart to the one properly authorized to receive it cannot be justiy charact to Harting and the prosecution of ex-Agent Hart—we find that a number of affidavits bearing evidence of prosecution of ex-Agent Hurt—we find that number of affidavits bearing evidence of remisconduct on the part of Hart were delived to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by a spector Hammond in the month of May; thin June Hammond was directed return to Arizona for the purposamong other things, of completing a testimony; that in the meantime these affairs remained at the Indian Office unacted upo that in July another case of malfeasures on the part of the ex-Agent was sworn to by Co. Biggs, transmitted to the Indian Office by Indian Office by the Indian Office by I Biggs, transmitted to the Indian Of spector Hammond, and forwarded to partment of Justice for the prose-Hart; that the affidavits first spoken of

"The delay of action on the part of the

cannot be considered supricient, inasmuch as the additional evidence and correspondence transmitted to the Department of Justice, together with the affidavits in Jas uary, does not add to the strength of the testimony sufficiently to show why the manaffidavits might not have been transmitted before. We cannot avoid the conclusion that whi one case against the cx-Agent, Hart, we promptly forwarded to the Department of Justice for prosecution, with regard to the obscases, involving more serious charges, nelle the Commissioner nor Inspector were sufficiently in carnest. Inspector Hammond admits in the spring of 1879 he was personally interest in the proposed purchase of the Washingamine, and that in August, upon the arrival Arizona of Edward Knapp, the so-called apple of the Commissioner, he devoted much time attention in assisting Mr. Knapp in securing a mine for Mr. Hogencamp.

"Late in the progress of our examination THE FOLLOWING FACTS were elicited: When Mr. Hogencamp telegraped Mr. Hammond that he would send out

"Late in the progress of our examination THE FOLLOWING FACTS
were elicited: When Mr. Hogencamp telegraphed Mr. Hammond that he would send out a special agent to purchase the mine, he replied to Mr. Hogencamp, 'How shall I know kim? To which Mr. Hayt sent the following answer: 'Too know Knapp,' which ofreumstance, if true, connects Mr. Hayt with the mining transaction. M. Hayt, as hereinbefore stated, does not admit sending such reply.

"Another fact was elicited—viz.: that Edward Knapp, the so-called nephew of the Commissioner who figured so conspicuously in this transaction, was passing under an assumed name, and was really Edward Knapp Hayt, the son of the Commissioner, and that he adopted this name at the suggestion of his father. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the Commissioner declined to give his testimosy until after Gen. Hammond had testified, his sileged unwillingness to have Gen. Hammond correct his statement conceining the geniloss of his letter to Hart, and the long delay in the prosecution of Hart, though furnishing no positive

EVIDENCE OF COMPLICITY

or guilt in compromising a crime for a consideration, as was charged, may be taken as sufficient proof that the Commissioner was comissant of the sale of a mine by an ex-Indian Agent, charged with gross offenses, through his own son, under an assumed unme, to some of his intinate friends, a fact which can scarcely be relieved his his own assurances that he had no interest in the transaction.

"It is proper to state that the Secretary of the Indian Service in the above transaction except that we should probe this matter to the bottom, and promptly notify him of all the important facts that might be developed. It is also but any officer, clerk, or employe of the Indian Service in the above transaction accept than amed."

The report is signed by Albert K. Smithey and Williams Stickney, a majority of the Commission.

Service in the above transaction except named."

The report is signed by Albert K. Smithey and William Stickney, a majority of the Committee THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED by the Board is as follows:

"Resolved, That, in view of the facts developed in the report of the Special Committee touching the conduct of the late Commissioner, this Board approves the action of the Secretary of the Interior in removing Mr. Mayt from the other Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

A. C. Barrsow presented a minority report, in which he says: Gen. Hammond's testimony, which of all the evidence offered alons directly connects Commissioner Hayt with the wroad doing charged, was taken Jan. 29, but was afterwards altered, in this alteration his testimony on one important point was entirely reversal to justify his removal, they do not necessarily imply guilt. If these circumstances mas doubts, the accused is entitled to the benefit of them.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamship
Prista, from Hamburg, England and Soythia,
from Liverpool, and Mikado and Circussia, from
Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Feb. 5.—The steamer State or Alebama is fast aground in the river.
SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 5.—Arrived, the steamer
Donau, from New York.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Steamships
Cornwall, and Rotterdam, from New York, and
Quebeo, from Portland, have arrived out.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Gallia and
Montana, from New York.

of the Board of Trade took place at their ing on Third and Main streets at 11 o'cli morning, and a large crowd was precluding a number of strangers. The laws errected in 1870 by J. S. Lithgov. at 2 \$150,000, and was purchased last summar Board of Trade for \$100,000.

THE CO

The Mandamus County vs. Co mrer l

No Authority in Order the I of Fu

Text of the Supre ion in Ref A Verdict Render

Against the tional The Jury Awards

An Important Decision Goods in

THE M'CPEA I
Special Disputes to Th
OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 5.opinion filed in the Supres \$111,216.59 1 county was duly autuilding a Court-House isposed of. The Count esolution of March 31, lant to take \$111,200 of and invest it in are and hold naturity of the maturity of the until otherwise ordered by defendant refused to do, Board had no power in county now seeks by no pompliance with the said turns upon the power of make the order in questio visions the more especial subject are the following:

"The County Boards of thall have power to man and county business,

a power to manage the coubsiness according to law."

56 Indiana, p. 384.]

We certainly cannot give as giving a general power invest surplus funds in the such manner as they shall there being any proving the county of the county bear to be county bear some safe investment if commiste in his hands they may be promptly ment, for instance, in United States is, as all his into money that it his into money that it his into money that it of the requivalent of money. So not prepared to say, we have requivalent of money. In the county of the requirement that it such investments should fund in the County of only in liquidation of raised to pay. But the of county securities, as sentation of money. County in the County der of investment which and we must hold it authority in the County der of investment which and that it is not a duty by Treasurer to comply petition. te in his ban

ely keep the i

THE M'ARTHI.

The case of the United Home National Bank was before Judge Biodgett, and verdict for \$24,325.19. This for the use of the sureti McArthur to recover certain which McArthur to recover certain which McArthur to recover certain which McArthur had depose the following the McArthur had depose to the suretime a Director and the Home National Bank, the President of the bank, the President of the bank, the President of the bank, the part of the Governmand against the Governmand soon after the latter de official credit. He also had there, and in June, 1873, the behis private account, as he knowledge, but, as the bank ment funds was deposited making \$24,000 in all, which having no pass-book. The he bank knew these tunds funds, and knew when McArter was appropriating them the west appropriating them

THE M'ARTE

HAYT.

9 Investigating Coming in New York.

iurz's Order of Re-Fully Justified.

s Testimony Did the

Chairman of the Committee his report. The charges of Mr. Hayt's connection with any involves serious accusa-S. L. Hart and Inspector J.

icating the Commissioner as g to Hammond's irregulari-coperating with him with that Mr. Hayt and his friends

our appointment," say the sited the Indian Bureau, had we with the Commissan hasty inspection of rds, returned, and reported that a full investigation of time applied that a full investigation of time.

UNACTED UPON

n on the part of the Com-

hed by him by the allegation

considered Supplicient, additional evidence and corremitted to the Department of with the affidavits in Janda to the strength of the bully to show why the same of have been transmitted beavied the conclusion that while at the ex-Agent, Hart, was led to the Department of Juston, with regard to the other more serious charges, neither nor inspector were sufficient is pector Hammond admits that 7the was personally interested purchase of the Washington a August, upon the arrival in d Knapp, the so-called nephew ner, he devoted much time and ling Mr. Knapp in securing the corress of our examination

for the Old Man.

of Funds. Text of the Supreme Court's Opinion in Refusing the

> Petition. A Verdict Rendered for McArthur

THE COURTS.

County vs. County Treas-

No Authority in the Board to Order the Investment

urer McCrea.

Against the Home National Bank. "

The Jury Awards His Bondsmen the Nice Sum of \$24,825.

An Important Decision on the Seisure of

Goods in Transit. THE M'CPEA MANDAMUS.

THE M'CEEA MANDAMUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 8.—The following is the opinion filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Cook County vs. Samuel H. McCrea, Treasurer of Cook County:
Petition for mandamus; filed Feb. 4, 1880.
Opinion by Sheldon, J. This is an original application to this Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Treasurer of Cook County to invest moneys in his hands of a certain sinking fund in certain bonds of said county. The facts are these: Under the act of Feb. 23, 1872. Revised Statutes 1870, p. 314, Ook County issued and sold \$1,500,000 of bonds known as fire bonds, or new indebtedness. Of these \$1,300,000 are now outstanding, and manure May 1, 1892. From year to year the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County have levied taxes to establish a fund to pay the principal of said bonds when the same should manure, and there is now in the hands of the defendant, who is Treasurer of Cook County, the sum of \$111,216.50 belonging to said fund. Is the issuance of \$750,000 of the bonds of aid county was duly authorized for the purpose of building a Court-House in said county. Of thee \$150,000 are yet in the hands of the county milianosed of. The County Board of the county, m are yet in the hands of the county

fendant to take \$111,300 of said fund in his hands and invest it in said new bonds at par and hold the same until the maturity of the fire bonds, or until otherwise ordered by the Board. This the defendant refused to do, believing the County Board had no power in the premises. The county now seeks by mandamus to coerce compliance with the said resolution. The case turns unon the power of the County Board to make the order in question. The statutory provisions the more especially bearing upon the subject are the following:

"The County Boards of the several counties thall have power to manage the county funds

"The County Boards of the several counties shall have power to manage the county funds and county business, except as otherwise especially provided." [Revised Statutes, 1874, chapter, Counties, Sec. 25.]

"Whenever a tax is levied for the payment of a specified debt, the amount of said tax collected shall be kept as a separate fund in the County Treasury and expended only in the liquidation of such indebtedness; provided, that any surplus remaining in the Treasury after full payment of such indebtedness shall be transferred to the common fund of the county. (Ibid. Sec. to the common fund of the county. [Ibid, Sec.

of the county and all money and authorized by law to be paid and disburse the same pursuant is a general and undisputed proposi, says Dilion, that a municipal corossesses and can exercise the followand no others: (1) Those granted in
ords; (2) those necessarily or fairly
as incident to the powers expressly di (5) those not alone essential to object and purposes of the corp lispensable to every municipal nt. The charter or

granted; @ those not alone essential to the deciared object and purposes of the corporation, but indispensable to every municipal corporation, not simply convenient. The charter or statute by which it is created is its organic act. Neither the corporation nor its officers can do any act, or make any contract, or incur any liability not authorized thereby." [I Dillon, Municipal Corporations, p. 5.]

"There is certainly no express authority given to the County Board of a county to require the Treasurer to invest funds of the county in securities as directed by the resolution in this case. But it is contended that there is an implied power to that end embraced in the provision conferring upon County Boards power to manage the county funds and county business, except as otherwise specially provided. This cannot be understoed to give the County Boards to understoed to give the County Boards the absolute and unlimited power of management of county funds where there is the absence of specific provision of law to the contrary. It hardly means more, we think, than a power to manage the county funds and county business according to law." [Rothrock vs. Carr. B Indiana, p. 384.]

We certainly cannot give to it any such scope as giving a general power to County Boards to invest surplus funds in the County Treasury in such manner as they shall see fit. So far from there being any provision of law which in express words or by necessary implication authorizes the action taken by the County Board in this case, levied for the payment of a specific debt the amount of such tax collected shall be kept as a separate fund in the County Treasury and expended only in the liquidation of such indebtedness, would seem to prohibit the doing of what has been here attempted. We would not be understood, however, as applying this provision with such strictness as to deny all power of investment whatever of the moneys as they accumulate in his hands, so that when required they may be promptly available." An investment, for instance, in the publ

THE M'ARTHUR CASE.

The case of the United States against the Rome National Bank was concluded yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and the jury returned a verdict for \$24,325.19. This was a suit brought for the use of the sureties of ex-Postmaster McArthur to recover certain Post-Office funds which atcarthur had deposited in the bank as Postmaster, and then checked out for private Durposes, or had transferred to his private account, and then used. McArthur was appointed Postmaster in February, 1873, being at the time a Director and stockholder in the Home National Bank. Gen. Chetlain, the President of the bank, asked McArthur to keep part of the Government moneys there, and soon after the latter deposited \$10,000 to his official credit. He also had a private account there, and in June, 1873, the \$10,000 was passed to his private account, as he claims, without his knowledge, but, as the bank alleges, by his consent. After that some \$14,000 more of Government funds was deposited on deposit tokets to McArthur as Postmaster, he having no pass-book. The plaintiffs claimed the bank knew these tunds were Government funds, and knew when McArthur withdrew them was appropriating them to his own use, and hence was liable for the whole smount.

The defendant claimed that the moneys deposited where not public funds, but were moneys left in the control of the Postmaster by order of the Boot-Office Department, and that the bank was not liable for any misapplication which McArthur made of them. That if the bank paid out the funds on checks properly drawn by McArthur as Postmaster, it was relieved of any further responsibility in regard to the application of such funds. The bank also claimed it had paid McArthur as Postmaster in debtedness of McArthur from his Post-Office Funds.

Judge Blodgett instructed the jury that if the bank received these funds knowing them to be bank received these funds knowing them to be bank received these funds knowing them to be

The Mandamus Case of Cook

RIGHTS OF CONSIGNORS.

The suit of Clark vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company, tried before Judge Rogers, involved a question of some interest to merchants. It seems that a San Francisco firm bought some goods of a firm in Boston, which were delivered to a resident partner in Boston of the consignees to be shipped. After they had been forwarded the San Francisco firm falled, and the consignors replevied the goods here in Chicago, claiming the well-known right to stop the goods in transitu while in possession of the common carrier. The assignee of the San Francisco firm claimed that, when the goods were delivered to the Boston partner of the bankrupts, the right to stop the goods in transitu ceased.

Judge Rogers, however, held that, though the goods were delivered to the parties in Boston at his store, they were only so delivered for shipment, and that even after they had been started toward their destination it was one act of shipment, and that even after they had been started toward their destination it was one act of shipment. The right of the seller to stop them was not lost thereby, and the latter was entitled to the goods, the purchasers having been proved to be insolvent at the time.

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES.

The case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Jeremiah Carroll, appellee, involved a question as to the responsibility of railroad companies to furnish all necessary cars on every occasion. Carroll went out to Calvary Cemetery on Decoration-Day in 1877. Naturally the cars were crowded, and Carroll, while standing on the platform, being unable to get a seat, was thrown off and lost a leg. Held, Judge Bailey writing the opinion, that though the Company was bound to exercise the highest degree of care and diligence, yet it was not bound under all the circumstances to furnish a sufficient number of cars so that all passengers applying for transportation might be furnished with seats. Sufficient sitting accommodations must be furnished for the ordinary number of passengers, or even for an extraordinary number on reasonable notice. But where passengers applied for ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES.

nicient sitting accommodations must be furnished for the ordinary number of passengers, or even for an extraordinary number of reasonable notice. But where passengers applied for transportation in extraordinary and unexpected numbers, they should be held only to the exercise of such reasonable diligence in providing cars as might be consistent with the particular dircumstances of each case. Nor was the Company bound to refuse to receive passengers when it found it did not have sitting room for them. The liability of common carriers of passengers was much more limited than of carriers of freights. Doubtless the defendant would have been justified in refusing to carry more than could be reasonably accommodated in the cars it had at command. But it was not bound to do so. If more than could be seated desired to ride, and were willing to stand in the asies or even on the platforms, we are unable to see how the defendant was guilty of negligence in permitting them to do so. Doubtless greater care was required in the running and management of a train thus crowded with passengers; but, permitting it to be thus crowded, when there was no other means of transportation, was not of itself riegligence. The instructions, therefore, which embodied different views were erroneous. Judgment reversed.

Mary Boese filed a bill yesterday against Frederick Boese, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

B. A. Marshall asked for a similar decree B. A. Marshall asked for a similar decree against his wife, Carrie, charging her with adultery.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Cora Szewart from John S. Stewart, on the ground of cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Moses K. Bortree filed a bill yesterday against

COUNTY COURT.

THE CALL. JUDGE BRUMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—638, 940, 941, 944, 953, 954, 955, 958, 960, 961, 964, 969, 975, 976, 981, 982, 988, 989, 900, and 992. No 800, Harvey vs. Peters, on

APPELLATE COURT-149, 150, 151, 152, 153, No. Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—274, 277, 282, 283, 284, 285, 290, 318.

No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call, 449, 451, 452, 455, 463, 480, 491, 501, 508, 509, 514, 518, 519. No. 1,622, Great Northwestern Ironizing Wood-Preserving Company vs. McCleiland, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—41, 53, 55½, 57 to 64, inclusive.

No. 51, Shandrew vs. Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, on trial.

ompany, on trial. JUDGE MORAN—215, 217, 218, 219, 220. No case JUDGE TULEY—98, 30, 31. No case on hearing. JUDGE BARNUX—11 and 14. No. 10 on hearing. JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court—No. 318, 830, 91, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 910, 911, 912, 913, and

Junes Looms—Common-law cases Nos. 259, 270, and 275 to 250, inclusive. JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-GETT—United States vs. Home National Bank of

Ohicago; verdict, \$24,325.19.
SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—F. R. Bliss et al. vs. George O. Maroy, \$332.27.—Patrick O'Neil et al. vs. Thomas Martin, \$274.65.—Joseph Frink et al. vs. J. D. Ludden and R. M. Congar, \$231.38.

—Margaret Reardon vs. Thomas Phelps and Richard Barnhard; verdict, \$300, and motion for new trial.—William Leonartz vs. Charles Lembach and Anton Lamotte; debt, \$560; damages, \$380.96. Ohicago; verdict, \$24,325.19.

\$75.

JU DOE JAMESON—Samuel Shoyer vs. Fannie and Lewis Cole, \$662.53.

CI RCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Richard Hastner vs. Abram and Henrietta Van Lone, \$751.80.

—Is and Robinson vs. L. A. Slosson and H. Slosson, \$157.50.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY AGRI-CULTURAL INSTITUTE.

The fourth and closing day's exercises of the Institute opened with an address by Prof. T. J. Burrili, "Southward in Summer." This was an account of a visit during the summer to the cotton and sugar producing States, southward from Illinois. Observations were made upon the crops, methods of culture and manufacture, and the peculiarities of the labor system. The sugar-plantation of Mr. John Dymond, thirty miles south of New Orleans, was described as an sugar-plantation of Mr. John Dymond, thirty miles south of New Orleans, was described as an example of the old-time renowned estates. Many of the laborers were formerly slaves on

Many of the laborers were formerly slaves on the same place.

In an address on "The Condition and Prospects of Our Western Agriculture," Prof. Morrow pointed out the remarkably favorable conditions which have prevailed in the general past, and some of the causés of the recent depression and returning prosperity. He called attention to the danger of reliance on a continued foreign demand equal to the present, and to the special need of diversifying our products, and building up manufacturing, mining, and commercial interests,—believing the increase of our agricultural products will be more rapid for years to come than the increase in our consumption of these products.

The next lecture, upon "Strawberries," was delivered by Prof. Burrill. After a short historical sketch, the lecturer devoted the hour to the methods of culture, including choice of soils and leasting and renewal, cultivation

fruits.

In the afternoon, Prof. Peter Ross, Instructor in Industrial Drawing and Design, gave a lecture on Drawing, illustrated with rapid blackboard-sketches, and specimens of work showing the possibility of rapid improvement by students. He pointed out some of the many ways in which drawing can be made of practical utility.

THE FIDELITY.

The following is the report for January of V.

A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank:

RECRIPTS.

To balance.

RECRIPTS.

\$ 1,255
Real estate.

230,000
Other interests in real estate.

240,000
Progress in Agriculture, "bolding that, remarkable as this progress has been in some respects, in others it has been much slower than was desirable. He urged the importance of in milestone.

240,000
Progress in Agriculture, "bolding that, remarkable as this progress has been in some respects, in others it has been much slower than was desirable. He urged the importance of in milestone.

250,000
Progress in Agriculture, "bolding that, remarkable as the progress has been in some respects, in others it has been made of productions.

250,000
Progress in Agriculture, "bolding that, remarkable as the progress has been in some respects, in others it has been made of in the respects.

250,000
Progress in Agriculture, "bolding that, remarkable as the progress has been in some respects, in others it has been made of in the respects.

260,000

The following is the eposet for Junuary of V. A. Turpis, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings hank:

\*\*RECEIPES.\*\*

To balance.\*\*

Real estate.\*\*

\*\*Color of the Fidelity Savings has been as a strength of the strength of the fidelity Savings has been as a strength of the fidelity Savings has been as a strength of the fidelity Savings has been more shell result of the fidelity Savings has been as a strength of the fidelity Savings has been more shell of the fidelity Savings has been more shell of the parks and of the fidelity Savings has been more shell of the parks and the property of the Saver of Country of the parks. The property of the Receiver was yesterday authorized to sell 50 shares of the Clumet & Chicago Cania and Dock Company; of the parks. The property of the Receiver was yesterday authorized to sell 50 shares of the Clumet & Chicago Cania and Dock Company; of the parks. The property of the Saver of the Country of the parks. The property of the Receiver was yesterday authorized to sell 50 shares of the Clumet & Chicago Cania and Dock Company; of the parks. The property of the parks. The property of the parks. The property of the parks are not been as a strength of the parks and was not sappraleod. The company is very heavily floumbered, the mortages amounting to \$2,00,000. The parties who compromise with the Dock Company. In the appraisament of the bank this scoke was regarded as worthless, and was not sappraleod. The company is a very heavily floumbered, the mortages amounting to \$2,00,000. The parties who compromise with the Dock Company. In the appraisament of the bank this scoke was regarded as worthless, and was not sappraleod. The company is a very heavily floumbered, the mortages amounting to \$2,00,000. The parties who compromise with the Dock Company. In the appraisament of the bank this scoke was regarded as worthless, and was not sappraleod. The company is a suppraisable, the company is a suppraisable to the company is a suppraisable to the company is a suppraisable to the company is a supprais Italian Lotteries.

One grave fault—I might say capital—is chargeable to the Government in its use of the lottery as a source of income, or as a permitted nunsement of the people. The world has learned, by the financial operations of France, the value of the little economics of a whole people. It is precisely these economies whose existence in Italy is prevented by the ruinous State lotteries. The whole life of the average Italian peasant and workman is spent in saving to buy lottery-tickets; it is demoralized, in ways almost inconceivable, by the entire diversion of all his faculties from legitimate productiveness and small accumulations to the intoxicating dreams of a competence acquired by a lucky number. The very beggar in the streets of any of the Italian cities, when he has made up the sum of the smallest fraction of a ticket which is purchasable, rushes off to the Government office to invest it in a chance of becoming a nabob. The extent of the diversion of savings to this pursuit may be guthered from the net revenue of 80,000,000 francs derived from it. Better to double the macinato than to perpetuiate this mania, so utterly subversive of the economy of the State. The Italian lower classes live in a condition of febrile aspiration to wealth without thrift, without interest in the prosperity of the State, and without the possibility of caring for their own future: victims to the most insuitable of all vices, in which their Government, which ought to protect them, is an accomplice. Any financial reform which does not root up the lottery system will fail in giving to Italy that greatest source of national wealth, the habit of small accumulations and of dependence on saving for the future, and will as certainly fail to give her the economical position her natural resources have prepared for her.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Moses K. Bortree filed a bill yesterday against Lucien C. and J. De Ver Warney, to restrain them from using his patent for an improvement in corsets, issued July 18, 1875.

The Peoria Starch-Manufacturing Company sued the British-Awerican Assurance Company, of Toronto, for \$2,200.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued to George H. Parker.

STATE COURTS.

Charles H. Barnum, truttee, and Margaretha Köhler filed a bill yesterday against Henry Scholl, Sr., Peter and Margaretha Bors, Joseph and Peter Kohnes. Magdaleus, George, and William Scholl, and Henry Scholl, Jr., to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,500 on Lot 29, in the Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 46, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. % and part of the S. E. & of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

Adam Kattering and J. P. McConnel for \$1,200.

PROBATE COURTT.

In the estate of Carrie C. Smith, letters of administration with will annexed were issued to Lawson A. Pierce, and his bond for \$10,000 was approved.

In the estate of Alice Smith, minor, letters of the original position her natural resources have prepared for her.

A Reverend Hypocrit and Scoundrel.

New Jork Tribme.

A Reverend Hypocrit and Scoundrel.

New Jork Tribme.

A Reverend Hypocrit and Scoundrel.

New Jork Tribme.

The degree of the Rev. Mr. Cowley's criminality being now in a fair way to be ascertained by a court of justice, the feeling of the community is bitter against him, and it would be almost until the state that the horrors of the Fold may have been somewhat overdruwn in the first excited tales of the liberated children. We do not forget that children, and especially those of the outcast and neglected class, are had witnesses. Making all possible allow-ances, however, for facts which may come to find the first would not a provided the medical examinations have already put it beyond doubt that the children were systematically starved, and it is pertinent to inquire whether of the St. E. & of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

Adam Kattering such the country of the Canal Trustees were sati

BRITISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BRITISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Beaconsfield's "Scientific Frontiers" and African Frontiers—Trouble with the Annexed Dutch Boers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The desire of Lord Beaconsfield and the Tories for "scientific frontiers" has been productive of two very serious wars during the last year, and the expenditure of considerable British blood and British money. Nor are these wars yet ended; the Afghans seem to occupy the attention of Gen. Roberts, and although Cetywayo and Secoceni are in prison, and Moirosi is no more, the English supremacy in South Africa is not so secure as the Tory Government would wish, or would have the world believe.

The determination of Sir Garnet Weiseley to permanently annex the Transvaal to the English possessions in South Africa has called forth a most earnest protest from the Dutch Boers. A meeting at which 4,000 Boers attended was held from the lith to the lith of December at a place called Doomkop The correspondent of the London Times describes the meeting as orderly and well conducted. The speeches were of a very inflammatory and rebellious character, and breathed a spirit of intense hate to British rule. One of the speakers, pointing to a flag borne by a company of Boers, said, "Now then, betray it,—submit to her Majesty or fight for it.... What say you, friends and countrymen? Are you strong

her Majesty or fight for it. . . What say you, friends and countrymen? Are you strong enough to sacrifice everything for your country?" The reply was an almost unanimous enough to sacrifice everything for your country?" The reply was an almost unanimous "Yes, yes," followed by considerable cheering and waving of hats. Mr. Paul Kruger, who seems to be the leader of the Transvaal revolt, and who, with Bok and Pretorious, has since been arrested on charges of treason, spoke afterwards, and said in reference to the warlike demonstration alluded to: "My friends, the wayyou propose to take leads to life or death. England is a strong power, and our strength is only insignificant. You wave your hats, but when the strife commences will you not say then that your farms require your presence? I also want my independence restored, but you advocate no small matter when you cry without any reservation. Yes, for we will fight. "These are earnest words spoken by a brave but clearheaded man, who is the most determined foe of British rule in the Transvaal. The Boers are not as flery nor as enthusiastic as the Celts, but on this occasion they seem to have gone much further than any of the Irish meetings recently held to protest against British landlords. The Boer meeting, as was before remarked, lasted about six days, and the following among other resolutions were adopted:

"We demand to have our Government reinstated as soon as possible, according to the Grondwet of the South African Republic.

"The time for memorisis to the English Government is past: in that way no deliverance is possible.

"The time for memorisis to the English Government is past: in that way no deliverance is possible.

"The people of the South African Republic have never been, and do not wish to be, her Majesty's subjects, and that every one who speaks of us as rebels is a slandere.

"The people desire that the Government of the South African Republic, whose functions have been stopped, shall resume the same as

Cost of White Paper-Hepeal the Du-ties.

The heaviest item of expense to any news-paper of large circulation is the cost of white paper. The recent advance of 35 to 50 per cent in the price of print-paper has been a serious blow to the newspaper interests of the country.

TO BE CREMATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Pixessure, Pa., Feb. 5.—There is to be another cremation at Washington, Pa., on Saturday. On Tuesday night Miss Doily Hartman, a pupli of the Pittsburg High School, died. One day last summer her father, Mr. James Hartman, spoke at the dinner-table about cremating the bodies of the dead, and he expressed a desire in case of his demise to have his body burned. The other members of the family discussed the subject, and all agreed that cremation was the most preferable method of disposing of the dead. Miss Doily Hartman was particularly emphatic in the expression of her desire to be cremated, and told her father that she desired him to remember her wish. On several occasions she spoke to her sisters on the subject, and always desired them to recall her wish in case of her death. At that time she was in perfect good health, and not much attention was paid to her statements; but after her death they were remembered by her family, and it was determined to cremate her remains. In accordance with this idea, Mr. Hartman went to Washington, Pa., to-day, and had a consultation with the trustees of the Le Moyne crematory. They agreed to allow him to use the furnace, and it was arranged that the incineration should take place on Saturday. The crematon will be strictly private and no one except a few lutimate friends of the family will be admitted to the crematory. The furnace of the crematory is now being prepared, and the fires will be lighted to -morrow in order to have all in readiness. Mr. Hartman, the father of the dead girl, is in the quarry business in Beaver County, but lives here, and is well known among the business-men of the city. TO BE CREMATED.

THE DOCTOR WINS.

pecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—The libel-suit of Dr. George B. Foster against the Evening News was concluded this evening with a verdict of \$3,000 for the plaintiff. When the latter was City Physician the News charged him with improper vaccination, causing the death of a child. This was the third trial, the case having twice gone to the Supreme Court, which tribunal will again be called on for a decision.

Old Hickory. The Historical Society of Tennessee has purchased from Clark Mills the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, which Mills has made from the same mold as the one located in Washington, opposit the White House, and Jackson Square, at New Orleans, were cast. Mills has had the third one at his Washington study for a long time, and concluded to let it go for \$5,000, much less than the cost of the other two. It will be shipped immediately to Nashville, where it will be placed in the State Capitol. Cheap Hack Fare.—For many years New-Yorkers have been trying to secure as cheap hack hire as they have in London and Paris, but hacking seems still to be a luxury with them, which only the rich can indulge in. Why hack at all? Hall's Balsam will positively cure all incking coughs and colds.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. NORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER lesignated below, where advertisements will be asken for the same price as charged at the Main Moc, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: J. & R. SHMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-scond-st.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-av, northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
CHAS, BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madison-st., near Western-av,
TEL SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 29 Blue Island-av,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 79 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. Goods, 73) Lake-st, corner lancoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 65 East Divisionst, between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st, corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-IMPORTANT! — ANY PASSENGER on the train which left Rochester, N. V., for the Westatilizing.m., Jely 28, 1870, on the New York Central Railroad, will confer a favor (and may also find it to their advantage) by sending their address to CHAS. R. JOHNSON, Worcester, Mass.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO called at 400 and 462 State-st., looking for man and wire, advertised the 3d inst., please address or call at 488 State-st., and oblige? CON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES. AN EASTERN CORPORATION OF THIRTY rears standing desire to arrange with a responsible party who can furnish the best of references as to honesty, integrity, and energy, to represent them in a prominent city in the West. Address, for one week, T & Tribune office. week, T 22, Tribune office.

POR SALE—DRUG STORE IN BEST MINING town of Colorado, doing good business. A 322, Tribune office.

POR SALE—HAY PRESS, SCALES, HORSES, wagons, tools, and good trade; building to rent Call or address A. H. MERRILL, IR Johnson-st. Call or address A. H. MERRILL, RI Johnson-st.

FOR SAIR-SLAO FIRST-CLASS ASSORTED stock of boots and shoes in store and doing fine business, on Madison-st., between Haisted and Elizabeth, would take house and tot in city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY Stores on the West Side; good stock and fine trade. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

DROFOSALS FOR BIDS—UNDER ORDER OF THE Superior Court of Cook County, entered Feb. Sign in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, in Chancery, 10 offer for sale five hundred and fifty (SaV) shares of the capital stock of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company. All bids are expressly to be subject to acceptance or rejection according to the direction of the Court. All bids must be made on or before Tuesday, February seventeenth (Ith, 1830. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

WE ARE PREPARED TO LEASE TERRITORY to responsible parties for the manufacture of Grant's New Process, or Condensed Coffee. Parties desiring a irrs-class business will do well to investigate. The coffee can be tested and full information received at the Cournany's office. No. 38 Randolph-st.

AT A BARGAIN-BACRIFICE OF MAGNIFI-cent 7% octave, triple string, elegantly cavved, upright plano best city maker; only \$4%, cost \$700; must be sold. Call at 730% West Madison-st. upright plano best city maker; only \$45, cost \$700; must be sold. Call at 780% West Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN FOR \$5 AND UPward at the factory, \$5 East indiana-st. Nicholson Organ Company, established 1871.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND planous sold upon easy monthly payments; every plano warranted as repesented, or money refunded. ADAM SHARP, \$6 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—ON COMMISSION—PIANOS, \$60, \$85, \$125, \$165, \$250. Instruments tuned and repaired by competent workmen. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 \$135, \$250. Instruments tuned and repaired by competent workmen. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 \$151, \$250.

LOST AND FOUND.

POUND-DEC. 10. ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR NORTHav. a lady's pocketbook containing a small sum
of money and a bill from Smith's photograph studio,
North Clark-st. Owney can have it by calling at all
lillinois-st., and paying expenses.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 3 AND 5 ON
turquoise any afternoon. a gold bracelet set with
turquoise any afternoon. a gold bracelet set with
turquoise and ansats in the form of the letter 8. The
model was an included by returning it to 30
west washington-st.

LOST—A SALSKIN BOA. A LIBERAL REward will be paid for return to 515 State-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A YELLOW SPOTTED
setter bitch. Any one returning same to G.
W. SCHNABEL, 32 Sedgwick-st., will receive reasonable reward.

LOSKING FOR JONEPH CORE; LEFF HIS HOME
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The West Washington-st., Shriff, near Hoyne, \$4,00.
The Washington-st., Shriff, near Hoyne, \$4,00.
Striff, corner Leavist and Washington-sts, with cotages, \$5,50.
Ro. 20 Throop-st., near Washington, stone front, all modern improvements, \$6,000.
The Park-sv., two-story and basement brick \$6,000.
GRIFFIN 2 DWIGHT.
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—72,100, MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Adams-st.

D lots, West Haron to the property of the period.

45 feet, State-st., near Forty-third, \$35 per foot.

46 lots, corner Western and Fullerton-ava., \$30 to \$60 per lot. Skriss, Elizabeth-st., near West Indiana.

TOR SALE—2 SPLENDID BUSINESS BLOCKS in centre of city. Very cheap.

6x155, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., at a sacrifice. We repeat, at a sacrifice. We repeat, at a sacrifice. We repeat, at a sacrifice. The pear loty, only no un acre.

100 acres near city, only no un acre.

110 acres near city, only no un acre.

FOR SALE—A DESTRABLE TRACT OF LAND on Wentworth-av., near boulevard, which will be sold very cheap. If taken soon. Apply at office of Western Couline Company, 12 Rast Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—200 WARREN-AV., DINING-ROOM and ritchen on purior floor; convenient and compete; street paved; location desirable. H. FOTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44. FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FIVE LOTS Very cheap price; corner Edbrook and Perry-av one block from Milwaukee-av, car-barn. Inquire of M. MAROTTA, IE De Koven-at, near Canal. POR SALE — CALUMET-AV., 3-STORY AN L basenient, octagon stone-front, near Twent third-st., heated by steam; dining-room on pari foor; \$15.00. MATSON HILL, 5 Washington-st.

POR SALE - 50 FEET, CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., east front; \$25 per foot. MAT-SON HILL, 97 Washington-st. POR SALE—5 ACRES ON SEVENTY-NINTH-ST., in Sec. 3, near South Chicago, cheap. If acres on Forty-third-st and Archer-av, at bargain. 10 acres in Sec. 31, 35, 14. 40 acres in Sec. 34, 35, 12, cheap. B., HONORE, IR Dearborn-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FARMS IN KAN-Lass, lows, lilinois, and indiams, from 30 to 360 acres each, improved and unimproved. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner washington and Haisted-sts. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—80,000 RESIDENCE: WILL EXchange mining stock that is now selling at \$1 per
share, and advancing, for a good residence property,
prick or stone, worth from \$10,000 to \$10,000. Address
P-4. Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS—A NUMber of houses on South Side avenues and
streets from \$1,500 to \$10,000. Also yearnt lots. Can
sell anything really cheap. Owners please call at
once or send descriptions. HOTCHEISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENCE FOR MY OWN
use South avenues; Michigan-sa-preferred, north
of Thirtieth-six. Describe fully; state lowest cash
price. T \$8, Tribune office.

WANTED—ATABOUT \$100, HOUSE ON SOUTH
Side, east of State-st. Want a bargain. Describe fully. Give bottom cash price. T \$0, Tribune. TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT — & HAMILTON.AV., TWO-STORY frame dwelling, with brick besement in good order; 35 per month, ROBERT H. WALKER, 1d Dearborn-si. 18 to 13 a. m., 7 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT-FÜRNISHED PARLOR AND SLEEP-ing room on Ashland-av., with or without board Address, with reference, T.S., Tribune office. North Side.

TO RENT—24 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN I av., pleasant double and single room, nicely furthered.

TO RENT-BOOMS. South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AL cove room; fire and gas; private family. 878 Wa TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.
TO RENT-STORE NO. 34 EAST MADISON-ST

TO RENT-A GOOD FOUNDRY WITH POWER
dimensions of floor 4x10 feet, with brass foundry
attached; good cupols and core oven; scratch room attached; good cupols and core oven; scratch room fixes feet, containing 5 rattlers; fire-proof pattern room detached; large yard with sidetrack into it; good sheek containing sand, etc. Will put up additional buildings if desired, and take amount of rent rent or more in castings. Good shipping facilities, and very low rates of freight can be secured. Address POWELL & BOUGLAS, manufacturers pumps and windmills, Waukegan, Ill.

TO RENT-LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 20X & feet, for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at third Soor, 100 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RENPONSIBLE party, a house of 4 or 5 rooms on South Side, furnished for housekeeping. Address T 63, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—RITHER IN SUITE, OR alcove, south front; must be handsomely furnished; will pay good price. References given. Address T 65, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

The Mark-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, N to S per week; without board, Si to Si.

241 OHIO-ST. — ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board. References.

241 OHIO-ST. — ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ELEGANTLY FURnished large and simal rooms, with board.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK
modated. Mrs. E. A. Khelb.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-siz, four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, 81.5 to 25; per week, from
18 to 50; also furnished rooms rented without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.
—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from 25 to 35
per week. Transients, 51.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT Opposite Falmer House—Room and board, 25 to 37
per week; 2.50 per day.

ROARD WANTED.

DOARD—DAY BOARD WANTED BY TWO byoung men in the vicinity of Indiana-av, and Twenty-fourth-st. Address, stating terms, T 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A CATHOLIC FAMILY ON THE North Side for a middle-aged person; cleanliness above all things; permanent if suited. State full particulars. T 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A prefined private family, North Side, east of Clark, between Ohlo-st. and park. Address, stating full particulars and price, T 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND TWO SMALL children; prefer west of Ashiand-av. Address, stating terms and location. T 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TEA-PARTY WILL BE HELD AT THE Sengamon-sta. Friday evening. Feb. 4, 1881. All are invited.

A MAC QUEEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MER-chant. broker, and manufacturers' agent, Winnipg, Manitoba. Correspondence solicited.

DEDBUGS AND COCKHOACHES EXTERMINAT-Ded by contract warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, M. Clark-st., Room S.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—PARTIES HAVING
bankrupt stocks, or wishing to dispose of part
or entire stocks of goods at a bargain for ready cash,
can address J. WATSON & CO., 55 Ashiand Block.
Chicago, Ill. All business strictly confidential. Chiengo, Ill. All business strictly confidential.

THE WHITE HOUSE, A WEEKLY POLITICAL newspaper opposed to secret societies; the organ of the National And-Masonic Law League; He a year in advance. Every subscriber is given which sell for \$1.2. Office, \$21.2 of the which sell for \$1.2. Office, \$21.2 of the white sell for \$1.2. Office, \$21.2 of the white sell for \$1.2. Office, \$21.2 of the white sell for \$1.2. of the wh WANTED-A FINE BLACK-WALNUT BAR-OUTfit, mirror and fixtures complete. Address, for
one week, T 73 Tribune office.

BUNENESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BY DEARborn-st. Chicago. Advice free; By cars' experience. Business quirely and legally transacted.

D. office and court-room By and 16 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., scknowledged.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL LANDS, IF
you want to make profitable investments, if you
want to make collections in Northern Iowa, write to
N. F. WEBES, Clarics, Wright County, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED—AND MANAGERS FOR PRO-

A GENTS WANTED—AND MANAGERS FOR THE Most popular and encocastal Mutual Aid Association in America. Address Western Department of the Mutual Life-Association of Cleveland, O., E West Third-st, Cincinnati, O.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED-MALE HELP WANTED-WE HAVE THREE V

WANTED-A GOOD BOOKKEEPER IN SMALL

WANTED-A COLORED MAN COOK AT E

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-S GOOD WOODCHOPPERS

per cord for Michigan; free face; MI

Louth at \$1.75 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 22 WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CO., atondy work: 15 carpenters: 22 per Cay; 35 chop-pers, at J. H. SPERHECK'S, 21 West Randolph-s.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR "WILLIAM LLOYD Garrison and His Times," by Oliver Johnson; in-troduction by John G. Whittier, Now ready—Splendid success. R. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, 52 Corn-nill, Boston, Mass. WANTED-A FEW REALLY GOOD SOLICITE
Winst be men capable of approaching our
must be men capable of approaching our
business and professional men. Apply at Ro
busement) Fortland Block.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO HELP RUB AN polish wood: must have had experience. a South Canal-st., second floor. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN photograph gallery and learn the business Apply at 57 West Madison-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND franches and the other for second work. Must bring first-class references. Apply at 129 Michigan-ay.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GEN-cral housework immediately. 27 Vincennes-ay. WANTED — A COMPETENT GERMAN OF Swede girl for general housework. Apply at drug-store, Thirty-first and State-sta. WANTED-WOMAN COOK AT TRADERS HO-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family near Evansion Apply at Room 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

W ANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 28 North La Salle-st. one
block north of Chicago-sv.
W ANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A PRIvate boarding-house at 256 Ontario-st. North WANTED-A GOOD, CAPABLE GIRL NOT 600 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—A PLAIN, GOOD, TRUE HOME, SO-cial equality and support, is offered to an in-dustrious, aminable lady as housekeeper for bashelos. A. L. GURON, Monroe, Mich.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED EMBROIDERESSES in bullion. 4 Market-st., second floor. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. CITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, S both first-class meat and pastry cooks, in hotel; no objections to the country. Address T74 Tribune.

Conchmen, Tenmsters, &c. The best of city references. To, Tribune omes.

Situation Wanted—By a Young GERMAN
as leaunster; well acquainted. City references.
Inquire at Sarcher-av.

Miscellaneous.

Cituation Wanted—As Private Walter.
Can give good references. To, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FRMALE. Nurses.

CITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL
O wants to take care of obliders in a good American
family, Good references. North Side preferred.
Apply at 28 West Ohio-st.

Miscellancous,

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EDUCATED

young lady, a home where services will compensate for board. Address T R, Tribune office. FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAAmonds, watches, and jewoiry, Lipman's loan
office, 12 Randolph-st, one door east of Clark. Old
gold and eliver bought for east or exchanged; for
sole, diamonds, watches, and jewoiry 25 per cent less
than store prices. Business confidential.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
planos, etc., without removal at lowest rates,
ill Dearborn-st., Rooms if and is.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
A planos, etc., without removal, and other good
securities. Its Dearborn-st., Room.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON FURNITture, planos, etc., without removal, attended to
promptly. Cash always on hand. Room is, six washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. Is Randoiph-st, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON A furniture planos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Hoom il, 20 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE: ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Acta., at one-half rovicers' rates. Is LAUNDES, Rooms 5 and 6, 23 Randoiph-st, Established 1654. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERMoney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Buillan Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1855. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mort-gages bought. Room 48, 22 La Salle-st. The security. Commercial paper and consists more pages bought. Room & Ela Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY ON CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY ON CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

PROPESSIONAL

DR KEAN, IS CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONTULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronto
male or fonale diseases. Cures warranted. Finest
illustrated backexiant, the pause, boantifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price, it postpaid.

N. ERY OUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL
N. essay, comprising a suries of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause
and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably
how lost health may be regained, infording clear
synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the reash
of twenty rears' experience. By mail, 2 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's
Museum, 68 Broadway, New York.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 52 AND 166 West Madison-et., sell all kinds of Bousehold goods on mouthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

WANTED-GOOD FURNITURE, NEW, OR NEARLY SO, for bedroom and pariors of costage; will pay cash. Tal. Triunce office.

PARTNER WANTED — FURNITURE DEALER or manufacturer, to supply about EMS worth common stock; Walles from city, west; business established three years; do my own work. Good reference, Addfess, to-day, W ES, care Furniture Genetic, & Dearborn-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
dothing at GELDER'S, 8d State-st. Orders by
mail promptly attended to. Established Int.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

ve transaction except those and a majority of the Committee, Solution Adopted follows: in view of the facts developed e Special Committee touching late Commissioner, this Board nof the Secretary of the In-Mr. Mayt from the office of modian Affairs." escented a minority report, in Sen. Hammond's testimony, vidence offered alone directly ioner Hayt with the wrong taken Jan. 29, but was after the alteration his testimony, you must was entirely reversed. I many suspicious circumagainst Mr. Hayt sufficient was, they do not necessarily these circumstances raise dies entitled to the benefit of

STEAMSHIP NEWS. b. 5.—Arrived, steamships burg, England and Scythia, ad Mikado and Circassia, from

The steamer State of Alend in the river.
eb. 5.—Arrived, the steamer
York.
5.—Steamships Bessarabia,
erdam, from Now York, and
land, have arrived out.
eb. 5.—Arrived, Galita and
y York. BOARD OF TRADE.

at to The Chicago Triburis.

Feb. 5.—The formal opening side took place at their buildfain streets at II o'click this tree crowd was pressigt, inof strangers. The building by J. B. Lithrow, at a cost of prohased last summer by the

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID ear, per month.

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duraday, and Seinrday, per year.

deinesday, and Friday, per year.

seinesday, and Friday, per year.

seinesday, and riday, per year. WEEKLY EDITION-POSTPAID

order, or in registered letter, at our risk.
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
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AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre. treet, between Dearborn and State. En-Mr. Gus Williams. "Our German Sen-

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and La Salle. In Miss Dickle Lingard, "Les Fourchan

Olympic Theatre. b, between Randolph and Lake. Er rge Learock. "Philip Gordon, M Hamilin's Theatre.

Tark street, between Washington and Randolph
(agement of Mr. Frank Chanfrau. "Kit, the Ar

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880. in President Grant's first Cabinet, and a companion of the ex-President as far as India in his travels around the world, died in Phil-adelphia yesterday, aged 71.

THE remains of a young lady, Miss Dolly Hartman, a Pittsburg High-School pupil, are to be reduced to ashes at Dr. Le Moyne's matory to-morrow. It was her particula sire when in full health that such should ion made of her mortal rem

by the verdict rendered yesterday by a y in the United States District Court the me National Bank is held responsible for onging to the Post-Office depos ed in that bank by Gen. McArthur while er and by him drawn out and use or his private purposes. The verdict agains the bank is for \$24,325, and its effect is to re eve McArthur's bondsmen to that extent of heir liability for his misappropriation of

TUESDAY's telegraphic news teemed with numerous and peculiarly shocking instances of suicide, while that of Wednesday bristled with crimes of the most horrible description. Fire took its turn yesterday as the destructive agency, the deaths of nine colored people in South Carolina and twelve Chinamen in San Francisco being recorded. In the latter instance opium is believed to have been the prime cause of the catastrophe, the victims being so stupefied as to be unable to save themselves from the flames.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has rendered decision, the text of which is given in our a decision, the text of which is given in our columns this morning, in the case of the Cook County Commissioners va. The County Treasurer, being a petition for a mandamus to compet the Treasurer to comply with a resolution of the Board providing for the investment of idle funds in Cook County bonds. The Court holds that there is no rightful authority in the County Board to make such an order of investment, and the petition for a mandamus is therefore denied.

THE admirable auxiliary accomm provided in connection with the new Central Music-Hall were last evening opened to the inspection of the musical societies of the city, for whose comfort and convenience provision has been made on a scale pronounced superior to the avenue most of any institution rior to the arrangements of any institution of the kind in America. In grateful and graceful recognition of the valuable aid Mr. Carpenter has received from Mr. N. K. Fairbank, of this city, in the work of providing Chicago with this beautiful bome of music, the smaller auxiliary auditorium, constructed for the use of chamber concerts, has been christened Fairbank Hall. christened Fairbank Hall.

Ir has been evident for some time past that the Kentucky Penitentiary is altogether too small to contain the number of persons who ought of right to be sent there, but it has remained for a Legislative Investigating Committee to show not only that the prison is too small for the number already there, but that its management and sanitary condition are horrible almost beyond belief. Overcrowding, defective sewerage, want of cleanliness, and the lack of proper food for the convicts has led to a shocking prevalence of scurvy, the horrors of which have been augmented by barbarous floggings and insufficient clothing and bedding. The state of things in Kentucky's penal institution is about as loathsome as it could be made if Dr. Blackburn, the celebrated yellow-fever scientist, had a contract to introduce disease among the convicts by means of infected ong the convicts by means of infected

Ix his statement yesterday before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Samuel M. Felton, President of the Bessemer Steel Association, had some trouble in making a lucid explanation of the arrangement by which the Vulcan Works at St. Louis was kept idle for the benefit of the remaining steel manufacturers of the country, who contributed "about \$70,000 a year" upon the condition, as expressed by Mr. Felton, that the Vulcan was to remain idle until the other mill-owners permitted a resumption of operations. It took some circumlocution for Mr. Felton to get down to the simple fact that the Vulcan people were paid to keep their fires out, but under the close questioning of Mr. Carlisle, a member of the Committee, he was finally led up to a definit statement to that effect. Mr. Storrs, of Chicago, who appeared as the atorrs, of Chicago, who appeared as the at-ney of the Chicago steel-manufacturing erest, went a little too far in denying that any of the great trunk lines were asking for a reduction of the duty on steel rails, and was corrected by a statement from the Chair-

man of the Committee to the effect that all the Pacific railroad companies, all the South-ern companies, and many Northern and Eastern companies had memorials before the king for the reduction of duty.

esterday, prices declining fully 30 cents per arrel, making a drop of 50 cents since Tuesday evening. The stock of pork here is esti-day evening. The stock of pork here is esti-mated to exceed 300,000 barrels,—an enor-mous quantity as compared with anything in the shape of past supplies or a future de-mand for the article. This, with larger re-ceipts of hogs yesterday, broke the market; and lard and meats were also weak in sym-mathy, though the stocks of the latter are pathy, though the stocks of the latter are relatively small. The grain markets were steadier, though they were somewhat de-pressed by the weakness in provisions. Our ssed by the weakness in provisions. Our cipts of grain are now small, being kept down by the fact that the elevators have very

The utmost promise for Ireland that can be gathered from the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament is that of some scheme far relief of those actually suffering from starvation by an application of funds to be secured by advances on church property. The scheme is vague to the American reader, and at the best indicates that the Tory Government thus far contemplates no greater concession to the Irish tenantry than the actual considerations of humanity dictate, and proposes, if possible, to make Ireland sustain in the future the burden of present relief. The Irish question will very speedfly THE utmost promise for Ireland that can elief. The Irish question will very speedfly ssume more formidable proportions in Parliaent than the Queen gives it in language
"That keeps the word of promise to our ear
And breaks it to our hope."

REFEREING to the action of the Harrisburg Convention, the proceedings show that the majority of the Republican people are disin-clined to run the risk of a third-term Presiiential campaign, and, pushing aside the manipulations of Don Cameron, it would appear that the choice of a great majority of the Republican voters of that State lies between Blaine and Washburne, with a numer-ical preference for the former. The Repubicans of Pennsylvania would eviden joy voting for both Blaine and Washburne for President, if that were possible. Next to this they would like to vote for one for President and for the other for Vice-President. The popular sentiment of the party in Pennsylvania would seem to poin such a ticket, thus combining two of the most popular and available men of the East and the West. It is not improbable that the influence of Pennsylvania may be ultimately asserted to bring about such a combination. If Gen. Grant shall manifest now the same disinclination to a factional struggle that he has felt hereto fore; if the friends of Blaine in Pennsylva nia shall then develop the prepon strength they now seem to have; and it cept the second place for their favorit,—then

Blaine and Washburne is the ticket to which

Pennsylvania is most likely to give the

weight of its unquestionable strength in th

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PRESIDENCY The people of the whole country have been looking forward during several weeks past to the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania as likely to shape, if not actually determine, the proceedings of the National Convention to be held in Chicago next June It is not only by the heavy vote which Pennsylvania casts in a National Convention that circumstances which seem to have delegated to Pennsylvania a sort of deciding vote upon the candidacy of Gen. Grant for the Republithe American people place upon his past White, of Pennsylvania, that Gen. Grant ad-dressed his views upon the third-term ques-tion in 1876 for submission to the State Convention of that year. It was the Pennsylvania Republican Convention at that time which lared that a third term would be unwise and impolitic. This year Pennsylvania has asserted itself in the person of Senator Don Cameron, who first succeeded to the Chair-manship of the National Committee, then declared himself a "Grant man," and then brought to bear in his State the whole force of his personal and political influence, and that of his father, to secure an indorsement of his position. It was known, too, that both Grant and Blaine counted their warmest friends and most enthusiastic admirers among the people of Pennsylvania. For these reasons an unusual importance has been universally conceded to attach to the Pennsylvania Convention, and now that it has met, acted, and adjourned, it is of equal import to ascertain the real bearing of its decision.

The records of the Harrisburg Convention

show, in the first place, that Gen. Grant has been most highly complimented by securing a majority, even though very small, in favor of his candidacy for a third term, when the struggle was so fierce. They show, in the next place, that Senator Don Cameron succeeded in holding together the following which the Cameron family has commanded among the politicians of Pennsylvania these many years. Going outside the bare record, it would appear that these results were brought about by the most tremendous personal efforts, and rather in spite of than with the assistance of the masses of the party. When the Philadelphia delegation was chosen by the Republican members of the clubs, it was understood that the great majority of them were for Blaine and disapproved of a third term, but Senator Cameron secured, by some means, the unanimous vote of that Blaine delegation. It is notorious that the overwhelming sentiment of the Pittsburg Republicans is in favor of Blaine as the first choice, but the Pittsburg delegates were not appointed by the party, but by the County Committee, in order to prevent the selection of Blaine men. So the delegates from Lancaster were packed by the gates from Lancaster were packed by the County Committee in the Cameron interest, as the rank and file of the party were op-posed to a third term. In this way Cameron secured control of a majority of the Stat

Convention.

A story not altogether creditable to Cam eron's dignity is told of the humiliating appeals he made to the Harrisburg delegat to stand by him in this contest; his appeals were successful, though the voice of the gal-leries clearly proved that Blaine is the favorit of the Harrisburg populace. These are some of the extraneous circumstances that indicate how much personal influence and political wire-pulling it was necessary for Don Cameron to employ in order to get a majority of twenty in a rote of 200 feet. of twenty in a vote of 246 for the support of

his program.

It is now a question how far the instructions of the Pennsylvania Convention, under such circumstances and influences as we have described, will go toward assuring the nomination of Gen. Grant and of his ac-

nomination of Gen. Grant and of his acceptance thereof.

It is by no means certain that the unit rule, which was a part of the Cameron scheme, will be regarded as binding by the anti-Grant delegates from Pennsylvania to the Chicago Convention. It is an unreasonable and generally unjust rule under all circumstances. It is a relic of State-sovereignty, since it is calculated to make all the voters of any one

idea of State citizenship is thus give eminence over the idea of National ship. The rule was overthrown in the cinnatt Convention, and the very em expressions of opinion among the stron nority in the Pennsylvania Convention cate that anti-Grant delegates will in their independence where cate that anti-Grant delegates will assert their independence, unless the power of choosing Chicago delegates which was placed in the hands of a special committee shall be so exercised as to eliminate all anti-Grant sentiment from the Chicago delegation. As a matter of right, the instructions of the State Convention should be binding only upon the four delegates at-large, while all the others should represent the prevailing sentiment of their several constituencies. Moreover, the methods whereby Don Cameron secured control of the State Convention are calculated to encourage independence of action among those delegates to Chicago who shall not be in full sympathy with the instructions imposed upon them.

nstructions imposed upon them. It remains to be seen how Gen. Grant will strue the compliment paid him by the ennsylvania Convention under the dir ion of Don Cameron. It is not improbable hat, in his matter-of-fact and clear-headed fashion, he will accept the processings of the Pennsylvania Convention as a forecast of the struggle that may be expected in the Chicago National Convention in case he shall come it as a candidate for the nomination. It will then be for him to decide whether or not he desires to be a party to such a struggle, even with the prospect of such a victory as his friends have secured for him in Pennsylvania. Unless Gen. Grant has material changed his opinion of late, he is intens averse to a factional strife for the nomi tion and a bitter partisan struggle for his election as President. In one of his conversations with John Russell Young during the Tour Around the World," the ports him as referring with great pride and satisfaction to the practical unanimity with which the Republican party called him to office in 1868 and 1872. Following up this line of thought, Gen. Grant proceeded

"Then came all the discussions about th third term. I gave my views on that in my let ters to Senator White, of Pennsylvania. It is not known, however, how strongly I was pressed to enter the canvass as a candidate. I was waited upon formally by a distinguished man representing the influences that would have controlled the Republicans in the South, and asked to allow my name to be used. This request was supported by men in the Norther States whose position and character are u-questioned. I said then that under no circum questioned. I said then that under no circumstances would I become a candidate. Even if a nomination and an election were assured, I would not run. The nomination, if I ran, would be after a struggle, and before it had been unanimous. The election, if I should win, would be after a struggle, and the result would be far the struggle, and the result would be far a struggle. ent from what it was before. If I su ceeded and tried to do my best, my very best, I should still have a crippled Aministration. This was the public view. I never had any illusions on the subject, never allowed myself to be swayed for an instant from my purpose. The pressure was great. But personally I was weary of office. I never wanted to get out of a place as much as I did to get out of the Presidency. For sixteen years, from the opening of the War it had been a constant strain upon me. So when he third term was seriously presented to me

tive patronage, had the moral courage to re-sist the temptation of a prolonged tenure of office because he foresaw the bitterness of contest and the embarrassments of an Administration when his party was no longer practically united upon him, it will b trange if he shall consent to become a can didate now under similar circumstances Since Grant retired from the Presidency he has had occasion to note the high estimate which the whole world is ready to accord to him. From this point of view he is less likely than ever before to relish being the choic of a faction, or the representative of a fac tion in the Government, and a penetrating analysis of the action taken by the Pennsyl vania Convention (such as he is likely to make) may induce him to decide upon a withdrawal from political life, except upon some unforeseen emergency in which the whole people shall practically demand new

If Gen. Grant, in the flush of active polit

ical life, and with the machinery of Execu

service from him. AN IRISH LANDLORD'S VIEWS.

There was printed in the last issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a letter from an Irish landlord, having 650 tenants laboring for his support, to a friend in Brooklyn, touchin the present terrible distress in Ireland and the mission of Mr. Parnell to this country. The substance of his letter is the complaint that Mr. Parnell is "ruining the country by his agitation" for land reform,—striking a the roots of its prosperity, and destroying all faith and credit,—and that he himself is so discouraged that he is tempted to sell out and come to this country; which we think would be a wise thing for him to do, since he appears to be one of the few specimens of his class who are generous and humane men and look after the interests of their povertystricken tenants,-qualifications which would

give him a good start here. The obvious answer to this landlord's com plaint is the interrogatory, What "interests" or "prosperity" are there in Ireland that can be "ruined" by Parnell's agitation for land reform? Ireland has been in chronic state of ruin for two hundred years and during that time has often been depend ent upon the world's charity to keep her out of the grave. How much more ruin can be worked by Parnell's land reform, or wha prosperity is there in this universal wretched ness that can be affected by him? What prosperity has Ireland had for two centuries that any landlord should talk so glibly of its being injured? Can a country which has to ship away everything it produces and call upon its friends abroad besides to help pay its rents be injured any more? What pos sible damage can Parnell or any other agitat or do, unless possibly the landlords should still further increase their exorbitant charges and starve the wretched tenants out of ex-

What does Parnell propose that this land lord fears is going to ruin Ireland? Simply that with the aid of the Government the landlords shall be required to sell their feudal rights obtained by confiscations at a fair price to be determined by valuation, giving the tenants such terms and time that they can pay for their lands and thus retake pos session of their own. How is it going to "ruin prosperity" if the land of Ireland pass into the possession of six or seven hundred thousand farmers who have stripped themselves to pay rents to the verge of starvation Will it put them in any worse condition than they are already in? Will it ruin the landlords, who complain that they cannot collect their rents and that their tenants are insubordinate, to convert property which is uncertain and unproductive, and which cannot be managed except upon the most disagreeable conditions, into money which can be invested elsewhere with profit? Take the case of this particular landlord, for instance. According to his own statements, he has not been able to collect all his rents for three years past and contents. all his rents for three years past, and sees no prospect of doing it in the future. Would it not be infinitly better for him to sell out to his 650 tenant farmers and invest his money

his investments? It would be better for him and better for them in every way. There is nothing in Mr. Parneil's land-reform agita-tion that tends to ruin or hurt anything or anybody. It may be unpleasant to landlords to give up their nabob grip upon these un happy tenants and to cease strutting about England as patrician nobles and securing offices on the influence of their estates, but would it not be a compensation that they would no longer be obliged to rack-rent, evict, and starve these wretched that the blame for their murder could not rest upon their consciences? Would it not be better to let the Irish have Ireland than for 10,000 English landlords to keep them in the most hopeless state of poverty, distress, and confusion? Would not the sight of distress these thousands of farmers working upon their own lands be more edifying than almost universal pauperism appealing to the world to save it from suffering and starvation? This is all that Mr. Parnell proposes. He is pleading for help to relieve men who are starving because everything has been stripped from them; for legislation which will set them on their feet and enable them to earn a living, and which will fairly remunerate landowners who are now, according to their own statements, unable to collect their rents. What ruin is there in this? What interests are to be injured?

THE OVER-DUTY ON STEEL RAILS. The interests of the railroads and of the people accord in having cheaper steel rails. Both are seriously injured by the present excessive duty, which was levied at a tim when very few steel-mills existed in this country, as the Bessemer process of making steel is only of recent invention. In 1869, the year before the present immense duty of \$28 per ton was levied to protect the "infant" Bessemer mills in this country, the price of steel rails in England, free on board ship, averaged \$55 per ton, on which \$28 per ton was 51 per cent. For the previous eight years the price had averaged \$69 per ton, on which \$28 is a little over 40 per cent. The American manufacturers, in 1870, represented to Congress the helpless condition of their "infant industry," and obtained a law fixing a specific duty of \$28 per ton, that being considered necessary to make the duty on the new manufacture correspond with the general duty imposed on all iron articles by the high tariff of that day. The duty at the time was equal to about 50 per cent; in 1875 it reached 63 per cent; in 1876 it was 87 per cent; in 1877 it was 96 per cent; and in 1878 and up to June, 1879, it was equal to 109 per cent. Steel rails were sell ing in England in May of 1879 at \$23 per ton and in this country at \$40 per ton, and at that price our manufacturers were able to pay the Vulcan Works \$140,000 a year to close up. Then came the sudden "boom," since which American steel rails have advanced to \$90 per ton! The manufacturers of steel rails enjoy the advantage of low duties on foreign pig-iron and scrap-iron and of only 45 per cent on steel blooms, and also of a low duty on iron ore from which to manufacture pig-iron. Prices in England have of course followed those in this country to some extent with a margin of \$28 per

ton to pay the duty. The reduction of the rate of duty on steel rails is not merely a measure of relief to the railway companies, but to the entire country. Every cent added to the cost of railway-construction has to be paid by the consumers and producers, by the merchants and the traders, by the farmers, mechanics, laborers, and persons of every avocation and trade. It is a direct tax, and serves as a pretext and a justification for other taxes of even greater enormity. Every man who has a load of orn, or of hogs or of cattle, or of flour ship; every man who has need of lumber, or salt; every man who has something to sell or something to buy,—is taxed directly to pay the cost of transportation, and the cost of steel rails forms an important item in the cost of transportation. Any addition to the cost of construction or maintenance of railways reaches every person in the country, and has to be paid by him in proportion to his production or in proportion to his consumption of articles transported by rail.

There are 86,000 miles of railway in this country. With the double tracks and sidetracks there are not less than 110,000 miles of track laid in this country. The manufacture of steel tracks is of recent date, and there are not perhaps more than 25,000 miles of steel tracks now in use in the United States, leaving 85,000 miles of track laid with soft, perishable iron. To lay steel in the place of these iron rails will call for 8,500,000 tons of steel rails, not including the amount needed for renewals or new roads. At the present price of steel rails this substitution of steel for iron rails must be suspended.

The use of steel rails is an economy largely entering into the cost of transportation. The life of a steel rail is not only three or four times that of iron rails, but it admits of greater work and heavier loads. The maximum weight of a load of merchandise run over iron rails cannot exceed with safety 20,000 pounds, or ten tons; but, on roads laid with steel rails, the cars are now loaded to the extent of fourteen to sixteen tons, and new cars are constructing which will carry even twenty tons. The use of steel rails will also admit of heavier and more powerful locomotives, capable of drawing heavier trains. Summed up, the use of steel rails admits of longer trains, and of cars carrying from 50 to 100 per cent more weight in each car, with comparatively very little increase of the cost of hauling, and the steel rails have a life thrice as great as that of the iron rails. It will be seen, therefore, how largely steel rails tend to reduce the cost of transportation of farmers' products on railways, and how directly the whole country is interested in having them substituted for the iron rails now in use. As the steel rails are laid on the principal railways, the iron rails, such of them as are fit, are put upon side-tracks or small connecting lines, or on new and not much used roads, to finish

out their lives. The total production of steel rails in the United States during 1879 was 650,000 tons, and there were 60,000 tons imported. Ever at this enormous rate of production it will be seen that it will take many years for the American works to produce enough rails to take the place of the iron rails now in use, not making any allowance for new roads or for the renewal of tracks already laid. Taking the ascertained life of steel and iron rails, it is found that 12 per cent of the ron rails must be relaid annually, and that 500,000 tons of rail will be required for new rails annually. This will give as the minimum of new rails required in this country annually for new and old roads 1,500,000 tons. annually for new and old roads 1,500,000 tons. Shall these be steel or iron? Our American mills produced last year 650,000 tons of steel rails. Even admitting that this production can be advanced to 800,000 tons, there are still 700,000 tons more needed annually. Can the railroads and farmers afford to pay \$30 per ton for this enormous weight of iron, which eight months ago could be had for \$40 per ton?

The railways must suspend the of steel rails, or the price must be reduced by the admission of steel raiss in quantities equal to supply the demand, and at such prices as they can be obtained for. The tariff steel rails; if this duty were reduced to per ton there would be a drop of \$18 per

per ton there would be a drop of \$18 per ton in the cost, and all the steel-mills would be set at work, as the pool could not afford to pay a bounty out of their protected profits of \$140,000 a year to a mill to stand idle and enable the others to get a corner on the railroads and the farmers.

The present prices of steel rails are unnatural and unjustifiable, and must prove injurious to the steelmakers themselves. Such prices cannot be maintained and are really furnishing the British manufacturers with a harvest such as they have not enjoyed for many years. The country not enjoyed for many years. The country wants 1,500,000 tons of rails annually. Our own manufacturers will surpass all expectaown manufacturers will surpass all expecta-tions if they produce 800,000 tons in 1880. They command the market. If the tariff be reduced to \$10 per ton, the home manufact-urers will enjoy that protection of a bounty and the expense of foreign freights against foreign competition, no matter to what ex-tent that competition may be pushed. The country needs twice the rails annually that can be produced at home. Under these circan be produced at home. Under these circumstances, to impose a tax of \$28 per ton on all steel rails imported to supply the de-ficiency is a gross and oppressive abuse of the power of taxation. Men who cannot supply the market really do not need any proection, and when the offer is made to fix the duty on steel rails at \$10 per ton the steelrail manufacturers should then in the measure so much needed for the relief of the whole country.

Ir is related in the Eastern journals that an eccentric elergyman, who recently died in Worcester, Mass., left behind him a most singular will. After providing for the payment of his debts, he directed that the balance of his estate should be applied to defraying the expenses of services in the Tabernacle Congregational Church. His books he gave to one of his arishioners, with whom he made his home so me before his death. All his sermons, man time before his death. All his sermons, many scripts, and papers, letters, etc., were to a thoroughly burned, unread. He forbade as announcement of his death in any newspape and requested the papers to take no notice of his death. He directed that after death he a placed in a box of unplaned boards, dressed his poorest clothing, stockings, drawers, as shirt, and no other garment, and immediate natiled up; that no one be allowed to look upon him at his funeral; that there be no flowers. nailed up; that no one be allowed to look upon him at his funeral; that there be no flowers, no minister, and no public notice of the funeral; and no other religious service than the reading by Deacon Bowker, or some other member of his church, of Psalms xxiii and xc., and the singing of his favorit hymn, "Lead, kindly light," and that no strangers be allowed to attend the funeral. He then provides: "That, after the above exercises, I be taken in an express-wagon, or any other cheap conveyance, to be interred in any lot, or place, or parcel of ground that any member of my church will, for the love of God, give me. I am not ashamed to ask this, for my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ had to be under a similar obligation, and to be favored under a similar obligation, and to be favored with a like disposition after His death; that no headstone, floral wreath, or other sign be used to headstone, floral wreath, or other sign be used to mark the place of my burial, as my Lord and God needs no such reminder of the place where my dust reposes." He then denies his wife, with whom he had trouble and separated f.om some time before his death, any participation in his funeral, and gives detailed directions for the settlement of a mortrage. ent of a mortgage.

Ir is sincerely to be regretted that the two Confederate Brigadiers, Gen. M. W. Gary and Col. John C. Haskell, son-in-law of Wade Hamp-ton, all of South Carolina, did not meet upon the field of honor and fill each other with buckshot. field of honor and fill each other with buckshot. The point at issue between them was purely political, Gary believing that no election could be carried in South Carolina without buildozing the negroes, and Haskell believing it was feasible to conciliate them. In the course of various discussions, each charged the other with irregularities growing out of Gary's Edgefield method of killing negroes and Haskell's connection with Tilden's attempt to purchase Electoral votes. Both pot and kettle were pretty black, and when the challenge passed between them there was a well-defined hope that both utensils might get smashed in the encounter. As one was afraid, however, and the other daresn't, the two afraid however and the other de Brigadiers still live to abuse each other and en lighten the world on the peculiar processes by

Ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe's article on "The Third Term," in which the writer takes strong ground in favor of electing a good man as often as the people wish, and showing why the earlier Presidents were denied a third term, has generally been construed in favor of Gen. Grant's third candidacy. The Cincinnati Gazette, however, reads it differently, and says: "All its arguments apply more strongly against changing Presidents now by cutting off President Hayes with one term, and it is, however well masked, an array of reasons in favor of renominating Mr. Hayes." When it is remembered how bitterly hostile Mr. Howe was to President Hayes, the interpretation of the Gazette reads like a sarcasm. A President was never more fercely attacked by a member of his own party than Hayes was by Howe in his speech delivered EX-SENATOR TIMOTHY O. Howe's article than Hayes was by Howe in his speech delivered in the Senate on the 25th of March, 1877.

A "SPECIAL" correspondent of the New

York Tribune telegraphs this precious chunk of

York Tribune telegraphs this precious chunk of foolishness:

"An interesting bit of Presidential gossip comes from Illinois. It is to the effect that the old feud between Logan and Washburne has been healed; that the Logan men are to support Washburne for Governor: that, in case Grant should be out of the way when the National Convention meets, the Washburne men should turn in and give Logan the solid vote of the State for President; and, finally, if Logan's nomination should appear impossible and Washburne's possible, the account should be squared by a friendly turn about of the delegation."

Sometimes Washington reporters for sensational sheets, when they get outside of a few glasses of whisky in too rapid succession, find it easier to pump their imagination for news than to search for it. As Mr. Washburne is not a candidate for Governor, the bottom necessarily tumbles out of the rest of the alleged bargain.

The clatter of the sensational New York papers that England, France, and "Prussia" in-

papers that England, France, and "Prussia" in-tend to test the practical value of the Monroe doctrine by building the Panama Canal under European Government auspices, and with an intentional disregard for the United States, was intentional disregard for the United States, was manufactured in too clumsy a manner to frighten this country. A Boston paper calls attention to the fact that Prussia has no foreign policy, all her foreign affairs being constitutionally transferred to the Empire. A Prussian policy in Central America is as impossible as a Massachusetts policy in regard to the South American war. The French Government has deemed the rumor important enough to declare in a formal manner that M. de Lesseps is a private citizen who acts on his own responsibility.

N. P. Ordway, of New Hampshire, who

N. P. ORDWAY, of New Hampshire, w' acted as Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives for many years, and an active Republican politician, was interviewed in New York the other day, and said: York the other day, and said:

"Washburne is my man. I want to get somebody as close up to Grant as possible, but I don't want Grant himself. A candidate can do-nothing in his own behalf. Neither Hayes nor Tilden ventured to open his mouth when the contest over the election of 1876 was in progress at Washington. Grant could back up Washburne, and would do it, I believe. Besides, Washburne had a good deal of experience with a revolution while he was in Paris. Looking forward to the possibility of trouble between next November and March 4, 1881. I believe the best way is to get as snug up to Grant as possible, and that we can do this by taking his old and intimate friend Washburne."

Quincy Herald: "R. N. Bates, Greenback candidate for State Treasurer in 1878, was in Springfield the other day, and held a very long consultation with Gov. Cullom. It is understood that the purpose of the General is to unite the Greenback vote in favor of Cullom this year, on terms which are said to be satisfactory to be the contracting parties." both contracting parties."

A PHILADELPHIA paper, commenting on the opening of an exchange for female stock-gambling, remarks: "A wild and wicked at-tempt has been made in New York to entice Murray-Hill [aristocratic vicinity] womanhood into stock-gambling. In a west-side, uptown street a dainty little office has been opened, and thence dainty circulars have been sent out "to ladies belonging to the pest circles of society,"

'puta' and 'calk.' In this assault upon the Knie erbooker doves he wistem of the screent been apparent at every turn. The circult have been addressed to the doves in their finame; the doves selected have been 'those he ing property under their own control or like to set independently in matters of busines and the promise has been artfully held out to 'the Ladies' Exchange'—for so the new institut is styled—'offers exceptional facilities for transaction of Wall-street business in perfeprivacy and seclusion.' Absfurray-Hill manho is up in arms at this insideus and deadly assaupon its womankind. It is horror-stricken as

THE Cincinnati Enquirer (hem.) is trying its hand at interviewing everybow on his Presidential preferences. It gives the result of 1,300 personal inquiries of Democrats and Republicdential preferences. It gives the result of personal inquiries of Democrats and Repui ans in various parts of Ohio; also, the expsions of over 1,000 citizens of Indiana both parties. The reports so far senator Thurman to, be in a good among the Democrats of Ohio, the he commands less than half of all the Democs of ar reported. Mr. Sherman is the choic 347 of 777 Republicans interviewed, Riaine ing him considerably. In Indiana, Mr. I drieks as far has a lend among the Bemoc ing him considerably. In Indiana, indicks, so far, has a lead among the De and Blaine "throws dust" on Sherma the Republicans.

ROCKFORD Gazette: "The Chicago Journal is working quite faithfully for the success of Lieut-Gov. Andrew Shuman in the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor." CRICAGO TREBUNE.
"Our readers know that the above is at untruth, and, being so, why should the Gazetts utter it, or The Tribune ropeat it? The Chicago Journal is tworking for the success of no particular candidate."—Chicago Journal.

As the Journal is the alter ego of Mr. Shuman, and as the latter is working like a nailer for Gov. Cullom's place, why should the Journal pretend to neutrality? Come, old man, as the Lieutenant-Governorship is too small for your ambition, and your heart is set on the Executive office, let your personal organ blow your trump-ROCKFORD Gazette: "The Chicago office, let your personal organ blow your true et. Remember the Morman maxim, "Bles be he who bloweth his own horn, for, if he b it not, verily it shall not be blown."

GEN. BUTLER said last winter that the time GEN. BUTLER said last winter that the time might come when he would vote for a bill to pension Rebel soldiers. Speaker Randall said the other day, in commenting on the passage of the bill relieving one Talliaferro, of Virginia, of his disabilities as a Rebel, that he would erect them all to full citizenship, and those who have suffered he would have pensioned. The bill was finally passed,—yeas, 172. Mr. Randall has been looked upon as a probable candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and as the friend and favorit of Sam Tilden. As Tilden injured himself by writing a letter against the payment of Rebel claims, so Randall has taken warning in time not to offend the Solid South, and goes in for pensioning the Rebel soldiers. and goes in for pensioning the Rebel soldiers.

MR. ARTHUR B. JOHNSON, a Republican olitician of New York, is quoted by the Times,

politician of New York, is quoted by the Times, of that city, as follows:

"I am for Conkling first and Grant next. The whole business is every delegate in this Committee has a decided preference.—his is for wheever Roscoe Conkling wants."

The machine must work very smoothly and beautifully when it reduces its adherents to this automatic condition of nonentity. What an able, intelligent, independent delegation New York will send to the Chicago Convention!

In 1875 the House of Representatives Ongress passed the following resolution,—tw hundred and fifty-one affirmative votes:

"That, in the opinion of this House, th precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republicar system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be un-wise, unpatriotic and francht with multi-

THE Alexandria (La.) Democrat takes a rose-colored view of the situation in that locality. It says the colored population are contented and prosperous, many of them having laid by snug sums from the proceeds of last year's crops, and that none of them have expressed any yearning for Kansas or Indians. If we could only believe this, it would be gratifying; but, unfortunately, the country has learned to accept statements from Southern newspapers which pertain to the colored neonly with call. THE Alexandria (La.) Democrat takes THE New Orleans Times notes a "boom

THE New Orleans Times notes a "boom" in real estate. The vast influx of money into the South is producing a very marked effect on the value of country property. Commission merchants have had to carry a heavy burden in the shape of lands, taken to secure bad debts. Such property has for a long time been unsalable, but now finds ready purchasers. Prices are still comparatively low, but the improvement in the general feeling is very marked.

FRANCE has had its speculation in stocks FRANCE has had its speculation in as well as America. The aggregate net advance of the securities quoted in Paris from Dec. 31, '78, to Dec. 31, '79, was \$548,765,888. Nearly one-third of this, \$160,728,377, is in the appreciation than the security of th of French rentes or Government French railroad shares have increase French railroad shares have increased Govern \$103,000,000, and the funds of foreign Govern ments \$120,000,000 net.

IT is well remarked that "it is worth bear-It is well remarked that "it is worth bearing in mind that Garcelon and Pillsbury would never have conspired to steal the State of Maine unless they had been convinced that the Democratic party would have acted as receivers of the stolen goods. The opinion of these experts, expressed in such a practical way, ought to be accepted as an authoritative estimate of the Democratic character."

The Atlanta Constitution (Dean.) implores its party in Congress to make some medicaction.

THE Atlanta Constitution (Dean) implores its party in Congress to make some modification in the existing tariff laws. It says the issue involved in this policy is remote from sectionalism and partisanship. It appeals to voters everywhere. It is an essential issue. It is a contest between the people and monopoly,—between the producers and consumers on one hand and unjust and unnecessary taxation on the other.

The mental activity of American Secretaries of State is brought into sharp contrast with the eight Premiers who have served under Queen Victoria: Lord Melbourne, the first, has 10 publications entered under his name; the Earl of Aberdeen, 24; the Earl of Derby, 46; Lord Palmerston, 90; Sir Robert Peel, 192; Rarl Russell, 181; Gladstone, 242; and Lord Beaconsfield, 113. field, 113.

Two New ORLEANS editors exchanged Two New Orleans editors exchanged two shots at ten paces without hitting each other. Editors of this class are a disgrace to American journals. What, hol there. Tear the pens from their trembling fingers, bind them fast to a steamship, and send them to Europe to shoot at Kings.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

DENVER Tribunc: "The 'business boom' has struck the newspapers a back-handed blow.

has struck the newspapers a back-handed blow.
The cost of white paper has advanced 56 per cent, and there have been advances in all other departments. The cost of publishing a newspaper now is nearly a third greater than it was six months ago."

A BILL is now before the Wisconsin Legislature providing for ponsioning the Judges of the Supreme Court who retire at the age of 70. The pay of the Judges is now \$5,000 per annum, and the bill proposes that the pension shall be \$2,500 per annum.

The largest sale of real estate thus far this year is that made by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company to the Land Colonization and Banking Company of Loudou, England. The trade is for 200,000 acres of larid at \$5 per acre,—lying in Iowa.

It will detract somewhat from the fierce denunciations of the Democratic press against the "partisan Supeme Court of Maine" when it is understood that the last opinion was written by Judge Libbey, a Bourbon Democrat.

THE people of Wisconsin are so clamorous for biennial sessions of the Legislature that the plan is likely to be adopted, and the preliminary steps will probably be taken by the Legislature now in session.

One of the greatest outrages perpetrated in this country in the name of justice and under the color and form of law is the retention and imprisonment of persons accused of crime. Mrs. Smith and "Cove" Bennett, who were set at liberty last Saturday by a vardict of acquittal,

with the murder of Mary Stannar quitted, spent fifteen months in jail could obtain a trial. Such delay is on the part of the State.

SAYS our New York namesake: "Tilder having observed that 'Fraud' is the only living issue, the country at once remarks: 'Of country at once remarks: 'Of country at once remarks: 'Of country that prints' you to the front as the ablest living the original to the country of the

THE Nashville American says that if winter in Tennessee and all through the Sou has been unusually favorable for winter when and that a fine crop may reasonably be

THE Republicans of New York will hold their State Convention, to appoint delegates to the Chicago National Convention, on the day of February.

PEORIA Journal: "It is beco ent to every one that Washburne's chance a Presidential nomination are improving

THE New York Mail (Rep.) says the lonkling is a great deal stronger in New York

OVER \$20,000 has already been raised to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Rob-ert E. Lee. PERSONALS

Mr. Hayt's son appears to have been the Those two giddy young things, Charlle O'Conor and Sammy Tilden, seem to be carrying on a great many desperate fliritations this vin-

Seth Green thinks fish talk to each other just as regularly as people do. The right whale is too well known to need more than a men-

Mr. Eads is said to be very sanguine of me success of his jetties. For the same pay that Mr. Eads receives most people would be not only sanguine but wildly enthusiastic.

The best book-reviewers are those who have the curiosity to read a book and see if it is anything like the notice they have already written and published about it.—Exchange. When a man is so poor that he is obliged to use one almanac three years in succession is high time an American agitator was a abroad to solicit aid for him.—Exchange.

A society journal announces that "The Misses Jones of Cincinnati are the latest obu-tantes in Washington society." Where are the Smiths and Browns in this trying hour? Sojourner Truth, 105 years, recently we 175 miles across the prairies of K open wagon to help needy colored im Kansas paper. What is home withou

The St. Louis papers have discovered that during his recent visit to that city Campania suffered from "a profound syncope." "Str-fer 'n a wedge" is what they call it in Chicago. An exchange says that Rachel, the great actress, had a scar upon her cheek. It is ful if any weapon short of a columbiad we able to inflict a scar upon the cheek of a n

They were speaking of Count ——, a man of the world, but of questionable wit. A lady remarked, "The Count is like a glass without foil—admirably polished, but incapable of reflecting,"—French Puper.

In a lecture not long ago, Joseph Cook remarked that Kings and Queens had been the ruin of many nations. This may be true, but it is a little singular that he should completely ignore the rest of the pack.—Exchange. A well-known manager was app

pretty actress the other evening in a New theatre, when he suddenly discovered the was one of his former wives, who had mome other man. He stopped applaudhr Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, who, in co with Policeman Smith, has just been ac of the murder of her husband in Broo living with her eister, having agreed to stife her confessed love for Bennett and regard him hereafter as a stranger.

The latest fashion in Cincinnati is far

a young lady to rush into the office of a backelor friend, kiss him, and say she accepts his offer of

marriage, although of course the unfortunacreature has never made any. Their only as
cuse is that this is leap-year.

The Philadelphia Press says that some of
James Russell Lowell's poems, on being read in
public, have drawn tears from the andisaces
Poems are received at The Tribuna office every
day that, if printed, would cause hysteric
among the unfortunate readers.

among the unfortunate readers.

Conductor W. M. Putnam, who has run a New York Central train twenty-seven years without even bumping a passenger's head, has left the road. It is seldom that a conductor is a inattentive to his business as to consume half his life in securing a competency.

Sentimental dialog between a young married couple: He—O, adored Virginiei Is it possible you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head? She—O, darling Pauli is it possible you persist in wearing another buck's skin on your hand?—Purisian Wit.

The Italian journals announce that Signer

skin on your hand?—Purision Wit.

The Italian journals announce that Signor Caroni, a Florence sculptor, has just finished a group in plaster, representing the late King Victor Emmanuel on his death-bed. The King is lying stretched on his couch, while near him stands Prince Humbert, his son and successor, to whom he is confiding his last wishes. The group, it is said, is to be executed in marble, and will then be placed in the room. In which II be Galantuomo expired.

A singular offelts recently hangered in

A singular affair recently happened A singular affair recently happened in China. A young widow publicly announced that she would hang herself rather than yield to the wishes of her parents and marry again, and the sacrifice was actually consummated in broad daylight. A crowd of the woman's friends and admirers assembled, and the tragic ceremost was preceded by a reception of visitors on a platform erected for the occasion. After receiving the mingled applause and condelence of her friends, the poor young creature mounted a chair, placed the rope around her neck, and swung herself off in the presence of the gathering.

ing.

An Eastern correspondent tells this story about Secretary Thompson: A navy officer of some prominence, who feit himself agardered that he had been passed over in the selection of Dr. Wales as Surgeon-General of the Navy, make a personal remonstrance to the Secretary, and said very pointedly that the Secretary was marally wrong, and had no legal right to appoint Dr. Wales over the heads of a dozen or twenty other worthy men. Mr. Thompson emphatically retorted: "You dispute my authority! I will give you a practical test. I will order you off to sear and next day an order was given that the officer, who had been on duty in Washington for several who had been on duty in Washington for se years, should proceed at once to duty in Ch

Gen. Brisbin delights in telling anecdotes, and sometimes relates a good one, as per this sample: "Old Ben Wade one day asked for the promotion of a military friend, and, when Stanton refused, proceeded to discuss it with mustamping of feet, flourishing of his cine, and angry expostulation. Stanton sat quietly, and at last Wade reared out: 'You will do this thing for me, Mr. Secretary?' 'I will not,' curtly responded Stanton. 'I say you will,' again roare. Ben, striking the lounge with his cane. 'And I say I won't,' replied Stanton. The two me stood facing and looking at each other for fulfive seconds, and then Wade began in a roice trembling with rage: 'It's all very well for you.' Stanton, to treat me this way now, but I remember when you hadn't a leg to stand on and I stood for you.' Mr. Stanton's hard facrelaxed and he said quite mildly, 'Very well, Mr. Wade, if that is the way you put it I suppose I shall have to give you what you want.' 'Thank you sir,' replied Wade, and without uttering another word he turned and walked to the door. As he was going along the hall of the War Department, mopping the sweat from his face, Wade said: "Did you ever see a man with such a temper as that man Stanton has?' I could not help smling, and the Senator, without seeming to think he had in the least exhibited any temper, went on to say, 'I think Stanton is the most ill-natured man I have over met.' This was to much, and I laughed outright. 'What the deriface you laughing at, sir?' tarity inquired Wade. 'I was thinking, Mr. Senator, you showed a list temper yourself.' 'Did I? did I? Well, I expect I did,' he said, and then he communed laughing, and laughed until the walls of the War Department rang." Gen. Brisbin delights in telling an

SOCIAL E Several Notable ments Last

Brilliant Reception of the Illino

Dedication of the Apollo and th Charming Burlesque Religious Pur

Marriage of Miss Jessie Victor F. L

ieth Annual Charity George's So

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Club, of the Weeption last night to the triends. About 100 invita sutside of the members of tithough the club-house is brdinary occasions, it was craspacity last evening. The large billiard-room was dancing hall, the floor being the occasion. Each re rhe large billiard room was dancing-hall, the floor being for the occasion. Each ro decorated with flowers and ments were served throughormusic was furnished by Hans Among those present were and Mrs. O. P. Dickinson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Franc Heiner, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. J. Egan, Mr. George R. Egan son, Mr. C. R. Barton, Miss Garrie Flors Page, Miss Virginia Kingsland Mrs. John Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Leor Johnson, Mr. Charles N. ter Gregory, Miss Jam Ellie Ferry, Mr. A. C. Hutch Parwell, F. H. Cullier, Geo Homer N. Thomas, Mr. and Mr. Charles L. Bonney, J. Getchell, Mr. Sperry of Eva Bangs, Miss Gartie Gardner, M. Miss Ada Bostock, Mr. and Mr. J. M. Dandy, Mr. James Stiles, Baron Von Jemsen, Mr. Charles, Mr. James Stiles, Baron Von Jemsen, Mr. Charles, Mr. James Stiles, Baron Von Jemsen, Mr. Churer, Franklin Dennis MUSIC-H

DEDICATED TO APOLLO A
The two smaller halls whice completed new Music-Hall w the public last evening, an though informally, dedicate uses. A general newspaper sued by the management, in musical organizations of the look in upon their future a responses were moderately thing like 100 people availing opportantly thus held-out. Vator was run all the way up where it dposited its musical gers almost at the very door hall, which has been appro Apollo Hall. It is a angular in form, lighted large akylight and by night light burner. It is at the sixth floor, fronting on large enough to accommodate light burner. It is at the the sixth floor, fronting on large enough to accommodic walls and ceillings are dress blue and drab, and the gene is light, cheerful, and home it is the parior, a handson 18x8, hung with engraving the famous composers and ately east is the Secretary' east and north are the codressing-rooms, the art groups studies occupying Just east of the Secretary's shaft, designed to furnis to the rehearsal-hall, washut off from the rema The second hall, which has beank Hall, is designed for dioccupies a similar position hable, divided into a parquer ler of balcony seats, and a gal stairs from the balcony circle, floor above. A small stage a room for a piano and chorus or The frescoing and the furnish harmonize with the general pli main Music-Hall, and make it most inviting little halls that To say that the hitherto veiled two additional features of ple of Music were warm hose who assisted in their informal dedication, is to apparent as well as a gratifying specting the rooms and all the the dedicators were invited to selves into auditors for the pur a program arranged on the sitellar benefit. They accordistly a program arranged on the sitellar benefit. They accordistly selves in and about the chan and were entertained by the Mrs. Stacey, the well-known Emily Gavin, who gave a humber of the performance cended to the rehearsal-room hours of the evening flew by music and of dancing.

ART RECEP THE LADIES' SOCIAL AT
of the Second Baptist Church a
tion last evening, for the ben
fund, at the residence of Mrs...
226 West Washington street. The
congratulated on the now
tainment, it being entirely dif
conventional church sociable
say that they realized a handse
church.
The guests were met at the

church.

The guests were met at the dent of the society, Mrs. Pasisted by the Reception Comming.

Mrs. Peddie, Mrs. Storey, and Market liddles succeeded in making contingly at home. Mrs. Peddie, Mrs. Storey, and M these ladies succeeded in maki controly at home.

The Art Gailery was the first visited. This was presided ove Miss Caliahan, Miss Van Oedel, Each visitor was presented will log of the works of art displa and the list numbered 113, n pieces. They were very inger and provoked considerable m part of the visitors. In order to the subjects, a few are given: Makes the Butterfly, by Cooke, a plate of pancakes; "Fall Fas um," was represented by orangings: "The Study of a Head, a three-cent postage stamp; "R Tai Low," was indicated by seve "Hoggs Tales (elegantly bour was shown by the tails of sever ly wound with ribbons; a pictur of the church was indexed a Gailery, by Josephus"; a large framed with two carpenters pls "The Read Sea and the Pla Orient"; a base-ball bat was Striking Subject, by Bawl"; a saucer of ashes was marked "B by Moore;" "The Doctor's Wormedicine-case; a shingle filled vacated "Boars in the Wood, by sented "Boars in the Wood by sented "Boars in the Woo saucer of ashes was marked "H
by Moore:" "The Doctor's Wor'
medicine-case: a shingle filled y
mented "Boars in the Wood, h
the most attractive pieces in
pencil sketch, drawn by Miss
resenting youth and old ag
beled "18-80." The ladies h
sented Mrs. Hague, one o
ber, with a new ha
place of an old one, which, they
persist in carrying, and the old
piace in the Art Gallery, labeled
the Lady Alice, by H. Ague."
was crowded during the evenin
having it in charge were shot
arratulations.
The next department that cla
tion of the visitors was the Muse
was presided over by Mrs. Durn
tained her cellers with hand-or
by Mrs. Humeston. They were
tumes from Turenne, India. It
found the Cardiff Giant, the Tr
Happy Family, and other hume
gether with a fine display of cu
way of minerals, idois, statuary,
bric-a-brac from all parts of t
visitors also had the privilege of
with an electric battery.
About half-past 8 o'clock the d
thrown open, and an elegant sup
during the remashder of the
Holden and Mrs. Abbey had char
and thay were shiy assisted by
pretty young radies, who acted i
of waitresses. They were very
costumes, and the dining-room
most liberal patronage.
There was a very large attends

MATRIMONI

a American says that the se and all through the South of favorable for winter wheat, the may reasonably be ex-

ns of New York will hold ation, to appoint delegates to nal Convention, on the 25th

al: "It is becoming appar-hat Washburne's chances for sination are improving."

rk Mail (Rep.) says that t deal stronger in New Fork has already been raised to to the memory of Gen. Rob-

RSONALS appears to have been the

ddy young things, Charlie ny Tilden, seem to be carrying esperate flirtations this winis people do. The right whale

d to be very sanguine of the tites. For the same pay that most people would be not wildly obthusiastic. k-reviewers are those who to read a book and see if it is notice they have already writabout it.—Exchange.

so poor that he is obligat nal announces that "The nal announces that "The nonmati are the latest debu-ton society." Where are the a in this trying hour?

th, 105 years, recently went the prairies of Kansas in an p needy colored immigrants— nat is home without a liar? pers have discovered that visit to that city Campanini profound syncope." "Stifprofound syncope." "Stif-what they call it in Chicago. says that Rachel, the great upon her cheek. It is doubt-short of a columbiad would be

king of Count —, a man of questionable wit. A lady count is like a glass without dished, but incapable of re-

ith, who, in company atth, has just been acquitted her husband in Brooklyn, is er, having agreed to stifle her ir Bennett and regard him

h into the office of a be

or made any. Their only ex-leap-year.

ia Press says that some of ell's poems, on being read in tears from the audiences.

I at THE TRIBUNE office every ted, would cause hysterics mute readers.

M. Putnam, who has run a di train twenty-seven years aping a passenger's head, has seldom that a conductor is so business as to consume half a competency.

log between a young mar-b, adored Virginie! Is it po-wearing another woman's She—0, darling Paul! Is it in wearing another buck's —Parisian Wit.

p-Parision Wit.

Irmals announce that Signor
sculptor, has just finished a
representing the late King
in his death-bed. The King
in his couch, while near him
bert, his son and successor,
dding his last wishes. The
to be executed in marble, and
in the room in which II Ro.

alr recently happened in dow publicly announced that self rather than yield to the att and marry again, and the mily consummated in broad of the woman's friends and and the tragic ceremony reception of visitors on a for the occasion. After relapplause and condidences poor young creature mounted rope around her neck, and the presence of the gather-

respondent tells this story tompson: A navy officer of who feit himself aggrieved used over in the selection of m-General of the Navy, made rance to the Secretary, and that the Secretary was morno legal right to appoint Dr. Is of a dozen or twenty other Thompson emphatically reterny authority! I will give. I will order you off to sea; it was given that the officer, ty in Washington for several and at once to duty in Chinese.

ights in telling anecdotes, intes a good one, as per this wade one day asked tor the tary friend, and, when Standed to discuss it with much ourishing of his cane, and the stander of the

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Several Notable Entertainments Last Evening.

of the Illinois Club. Dedication of the Music Hall to Apollo and the Muses.

Illiant Reception at the Home

Charming Burlesque Art Exhibition for Religious Purposes.

Marriage of Miss Jessie S. Bradley to Mr. Victor F. Lawson.

Twentieth Annual Charity Ball of - fi George's Society.

ILLINOIS CLUB.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The Illinois Club, of the West Side, gave a restion last night to the members and their ands. About 100 invitations were issued take of the members of the organization, and, hough the club-house is large enough for all dinary occasions, it was crowded to its utmost pacity iast evening. The President, Judge gers, received the guests in the front parior, as large billiard-room was remodeled into a meing-hail, the floor being planed and waxed the occasion. Each room was tastefully corated with flowers and smillax. Refreshents were served throughout the evening, and use was furnished by Hand's Orchestra.

Among those present were Judge Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dickinson, Mr. Mills. Rogers, Miss longers, Mr. and Mrs. Franc B. Wilkle, Mrs. E. E. elmer, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Cheney, Miss Helen Egan, Mr. George R. Egan, Mrs. George Jackton, Mr. C. Ranton, Miss Carrie Barton, Gén. Larin Beem, Miss Carrie Hutchinson, Miss Carrie Horton, Gen. Larin Beem, Miss Carrie Hutchinson, Miss Mills for Jackton, Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grand Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grand Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grand Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grand Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grand Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grand Mrs. Mr. James W. Ferry, Miss Elle Ferry, Mrs. A. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Granger Farwell, F. H. Culler, George T. Burroughs, Homer N. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnell, Miss Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnell, Miss Gertie Gardner, Miss Sallte Goodrich, Miss Lough, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. McConnell, Miss Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. McConnell, Miss Gertie Gardner, Miss Sallte Goodrich, Miss Lough, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. McConnell, Miss Gertie Gardner, Miss Sallte Goodrich, Miss Lough, Mr. and Mrs. R. Georges, Mr. J. M. Dandy, Mr. James Kelley, Gen. L. N. Stiles, Baron Von Jeinsen, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Culver, Franklin Dennison, and others.

MUSIC-HALLI. A BRILLIANT RECEPTION. ois Club, of the West Side, gave a re-

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
and charity ball of the St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago was held last evening at the Sherman House, and both as to the
attendance and the manner in which the affair
was conducted it proved a decided success. The
company began to gather about half-past 8
oclock, but it was very nearly 10 before Johnny Hand's orchestra struck up
the grand march, "God Save the
Queen," and the 200 ladies and gentiemen proceeded to the main dining-room,
which had been arranged as a dancing-hall.
This fine room has been recently redecorated
and frescoed in beautiful style, and had been
daped for the occasion with American and
English flags. An oil painting of Queen Victoria
hung on one wall, and there were other decorations, all in good taste and handsomely ar-MUSIC-HALLE.

CATED TO APOLLO AND THE MUSES.

Co smaller halls which form a part of the ad new Music-Hall were thrown open to avening, and very pleasantly, completed new Music-Hall were thrown open to the public last evening, and very pleasantly, though informally, dedicated to their future uses. A reneral newspaper notice had been is-sued by the management, inviting the various musical organizations of the city to come and look in upon their future art homes, and the responses were moderately numerous, some-taing like 100 people availing themselves of the opportunity thus held out. The new main ele-

rates was run all the way up to the sixth floor, where it doosited its musically-inclined passengers almost at the very door to the new rehearsal hall, which has been appropriately christened Apollo Hall. It is a room 34x39, rectangular in form, lighted by day by a large skylight and by night by a brilliant sunlight burner. It is at the southwest corner of the sixth floor, fronting on State street, and is large enough to accommodate 400 people. The walls and cellings are dressed in modest tints of blue and drab, and the general air of the place is light, cheerful, and homelike. Just north of it is the parlor, a handsomely-turnished room likes, hung with engravings and photographs of the famous composers and musicians. Immediately east is the Secretary's room, while to the east and north are the comfortably-arranged dressing-rooms, the art gallery and the photograph studies occupying the rest of the floor. Just east of the Secretary's room is an elevator-thaft, designed to furnish a private access to the rebearsal-hall, which can thus be shut off from the remainder of the floor. The second hall, which has been designated Fairbank Hall, is designed for chamber concerts, and occupies a similar position on the fourth floor Its dimensions are surist, and it will accommodate 500 people. It is one of the most pleasantly and conveniently arranged little halls imaginable divided into a parquet, a slightly rising tier of balcony seats, and a gallery, accessible by stairs from the balcony circle, as well as from the floor above. A small stage affords the needed

the calla lily and has monthly resolution.

Shortly after the hour appointed a wedding march was executed upon the organ, the doors were thrown open, and the bridal party entered in the following order: First the ushers six in number,—Charles H. Strong, Edward F. Cragin, Clarence Buriev, Sylvester S. Chesbrough, Robert David Paras, then came six brides. very pleasantly to the first-named, and, supper being over, dancing was recommenced, and con-tinued until daylight. The gathering was the most successful yet held by the Scolety, and will form a notable landmark in its history.

Clarence Burley. Sylvester S. Chesbrough. Robert. R. Patton. Paul Dana; then came six bridesmatics. Misses Belle Waller. Avis Blodgott. Bessie Drummond. Carrie Lawson. sister of the groom. Annie M. Bradley, sister of the bride, and Virginia Clayton. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brought up the rear, and, on the army of her father, brown and brought up the rear and the father bride was attired in an elegant tollet, constituting of a combination dress of white worm of the Congregational Church.

The bride was stringed in an elegant tollet, constituting of a combination dress of white with lace, and a petticoat of brocade silk; vell and orange-blossoms; diamond ornaments.

The bridesmalds all wore short constumes of white brocade silk, with quilited satin petticoats, except Misses Bradley and Waller, the former waaring a plain white satin petticoat, and the latter one of brocaded and embroidered silk.

After the ceremony, the bridail party and guests repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 25 North La Salle street, where a reception was held from half-past 5 to 7 o clock, which was attended by relatives and immediate friends. Hefreshments were served by Kinsley, and congratulations and sociability generally were indulged in. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson departed last evening for a short tour in the South. They will be at home Tuesday and Thursday, March 7 and 4, at No. 414 North State street, where they will reside in the future. The young couple were the recipionts of a large number of elegant and useful presents, which, ho

ler, Miss Clayton, Mr. Sylvester Chesbrough.

CELLA-BOYLE.

The marriage of Miss Tillie C. Boyle and Mr. Andrew S. Cella took place last evening in St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, the Rev. Father Conway officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. A. G. Hearther and the bride's sister, and by the ushers, Messrs. Preston T. Large and Henry Beal. The church was comfortably filled with the friends of the young couple. After the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 47 North Carpenter street. The display of presents was quite large, and the list comprised many useful and valuable articles.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

should like it in being of the front it demants are first, and it is accommodate for people. It stone of the most it demants are first, and it is accommodate for people. It stone of the most it is accommodate for people. It stone of the most it is accommodate for people. It stone of the most it is accommodate for people it is accommodate for people in the people of the people o

Thomas.

The dancing program contained no less than twenty numbers, including the old-time quadrilles and polkas, "Monnie Musk" the Lancers and some country dances, with an occasional waitz to set heads and feet whirling. At midnight an intermission was taken for supper which was served in the ladies' ordinary. The supper was of a piece with the remaining arrangements, and perfect in its way. Owing to the presence of the ladies, for whom dancing has even greater charms than supper, and certainly than post-symposial speeches, the toasts were limited to two.—"The Queen" and "The President of the United States." Mr. John E. H. Bailey responded very pleasantly to the first-named, and, supper being over, dancing was recommend, and, supper Scurvy Engendered by the Use most Limit of Endurance.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE BOHNOW MURDER. THE BOHNOW MURDER.

The opinion that the oversealous police have bungled the Bohnow murder case so that it will be impossible to convict any one of the murder, is quite general. It is the intention to have William, alias "Redney" Burns, alias William Graves, the Penitentiary convict, indicted at the next term of the Grand Jury, and have him brought here at once for the trial. Really the only evidence against him is that furnished by the piece of scrip which he paid Mr. Yore the second day after the murder. Burns, when questioned in prison, said the scrip was given him at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets, or by some one near the Jesuit Church. At his trial he may swear that it was given to him by some one or by some one noar the Jesuit Church. At his trial he may swear that it was given to him by some one now dead, and who can prove the contrary? Young Rackow's partial identification of Burns at the Penitentiary is in Burns' favor. Burns and he were well acquainted, and had traded together. Rackow was in the store with the robbers and the murder, and yet falled to identify any of them. If Burns was there, why did not Rackow tell the police? This is explained partially by the fact that the murderer had his face partially concealed by a handker-chief. But, nevertheless, Rackow ought to have been able to recognize him by his size and general appearance. The evidence of the saloon-keeper across the way, in whose place the robbers played pool prior to their crime, would be important, were it not for the fact that Burns cannot probably be identified positively as being present there.

Had the police sent a sharp, shrewd man to the Penitentiary for a short torm, and had him given a cell with Burns or adjoining his, so that they would become chums, the complete secret might have been worked out of him, or at least something might have been accomplished in heading off an alibi, which he may resort to at trial. This manner of pumping criminals in murder cases is not infrequent, and is never unsuccessful when worked with the right man. With so direct and positive a pointer as that furnished by the scrip, together with the knowledge of the identity of two of the robbers, the attempt could not have failed to result in Burns' conviction had the case been worked in this way. Even the police themselves are not at all confident of conviction, but they look forward to the future for additional revelations.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE BEAT.

Mark Farrant, keeper of a pawn-shop at the corner of Halsted and Mather streets, in which upwards of \$1,000 worth of jewelry and fine raiment, stolen by Tom Collins, the boarding-house beat, was recovered by Capt. McGarigle and Lieut. Bonfield, was last night arrested and held in \$600 bonds until to-day for receiving stolen property. A large portion of the goods were identified yesterday, but there still remains for recognition a lot of odds and ends of jewelry. Thus far the police make out fourteen distinct charges of grand larceny against the prisoner, with the following as complainants: Mrs. Anderson, of 41 North Ashland avenue, attempted larceny; Mrs. Terhune, Mrs. French and Mrs. Van Zandt, of No. 87 Loomis street; Mrs. Nors' Large, No. 70 Twenty-fourth street; Mrs. James Manning, of No. 500 West Adams street; H. E. R. Wood and Mrs. Charles Kreigh, of No. 437 Dearborn avenue; George Obenholzer, of No. 1006 Wabash avenue; Joseph Eckhorn, of No. 304 Chestnut street; Mrs. Rockwell, No. 306 West Randolph street; Mrs. Montgomery, of No. 84 Throop street; Mrs. Montgomery, of No. 20 Marshfield avenue; Mrs. Montgomery, of No. 20 Marshfield avenue; Mrs. Montgomery, of No. 220 Marshfield avenue; Mrs. Montgomery, of No. 84 Throop street; Mrs. Corbett, 58 Curtis street; W. J. Kuhn, No. 16 Sishop court; and Miss Ellen Fee, of West Huron street. The total amount stolen approximates, owner's valuation, \$2,500 and that portion of it recovered thus far aggregates \$1,300, owner's valuation. One lady, Mrs. Corbett, rejoices to have restored to her a quantity of very fine jewelry worth \$500. The police hope to hear of other cases against collins, and also hope to recover more jewelry. THE BOARDING-HOUSE BEAT.

AN INSANE FREAK. At an early hour yesterday morning a man giving the name of William Spence, who is undoubtedly insane, made an indecent assault upon Mrs. Curtis, an elderly lady living at No. 222 DeKoven street, whom he met at the corner of Halsted and Polk streets. Mr. B. Loveless, who was passing in a buggy, witnessed the assault and gave chase to Spence. Later he was seen to seize a young woman, Miss Mary E. Dooley, of No. 241 West Taylor street, and attempt to drag her into a vacant lot. This time quite a crowd gave chase, and he was captured by one John Newman at the corner of Van Buren and Green streets. The affair created g great deal of excitement, much more, in fact, than there would have been were his insanity known. Justice Walsh, convinced that Spence was aft subject for the Insane Asylum, continued the case until Saturday, and sent for the County Physician to examine him.

THE POWER CASE. THE POWER CASE.

Bdward Power, the West Harrison street grocer shot Wednesday morning by burglars, was resting easily yesterday, and firm hopes for his recovery are entertained. James Taugney, arrested on suspicion by the police, is still held, and, though the wounded man will neither by word nor sign indicates that he knows anything at all concerning his assailants, the police confidently believe Taugney to be one of the assailants. Mr. Power's nephew yesterday expressed himself as fully satisfied that when the old gentleman recovered he would expose the secret and motive of the assault and cause the arrest of the burglars. There seems to be but little doubt that the assasins were men who knew Mr. Power's habits, and who, upon being discovered and recognized by him, thought to put him out of the way of prosecuting them.

A SAD DEATH.

New York, Feb. 5.—A pretty young woman,
who gave her name as Margaret Malina, aged 22 died in a Bleecker street house on Monday of 22, died in a Bleecker street nouse on monday or alcoholism. She mysteriously disappeared from her home in Philadelphia a few weeks ago. An elegantly-attired young lady (a sister) claimed the remains yesterday for burial to-day. It appears the deceased was a Philadelphia belle who was befooled in love. She was the daughter of a merchant of that city.

NEBRASKA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

NEBRASKA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

OMAHA, Nob., Feb. 2.—The hall of the Omaha Board of Trade was well filled on Friday evening, to perfect the organization of a Nebraska Academy of Sciences. Among the notables present who did not attend the former meeting were noticed the Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey, of Fremont; O. F. Davis, the Rev. W. J. Harsha, Mme. Charlton Edholm, the Hon. R. E. Gaylord, A. D. Jones, and John Evans, of Omaha: and Prof. H. Emerson, of the State University at Lincoln. The Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy presided. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, providing as follows: The title of the Society shall be the Nebraska Academy of Sciences: and itsobject is the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge, the fostering of the scientific spirit, and, as an aid thereto, the collection and maintenance of a museum and fibrary illustrative of the different departments of Science. The specific objects should be: (1) The Natural Sciences, including under that name Geology, Mineralogy, Paleontology, Meteopology, Botany, Zoólogy, Comparative Anatomy, and Vegetable and Amimal Physiology. (2) Physical Science, comprising Theoretical and Applied Physica, and Theoretical and Applied Chemistry. (3) American Archeclogy and Ethnology, (4) Philology and Indian History. (5) Sociology, Metaphysics, and Ethnology, (6) Microscopical Science. (7) Useful and Fine Arts. (8) The establishment and maintenance of a Museum illustrating the above departments of the Sciences,—the Museum and Library to be located at Omaha. After the adoption of the constitution, the following officers were elected: Presidents—Dr. R. R. Livingston, of Plattsmouth; Leavitt Burnham, of Omaha. Lorresponding Secretary—Th. T. Allan, of Omaha. Orcesponding Secretary—Th. Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, of Omaha. Treasurer—A. D. Jones, of Omaha. Librarian—Mrs. O. C. Dissmoor, of Omaha. Librarian—Mrs. O. C. Dissmoor, of Omaha. Librarian—Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoor, of Omaha. Librarian—Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoor, of Omaha. Librarian—Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoo

CRIMINAL NEWS

Prisoners Confined in the Kentucky Penitentiary Brutally Treated.

of Unwholesome Food, And Flogging Practiced to the Ut-

No Light Yet Thrown on the Lucan, Ont., Tragedy.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Fob. 5.—The Legislative Committee on the investigation of the State's Prison has made a report, of which the following is a synopsis: The condition of the Penitentiary at the present time is bad, and during the past year it was shamefully bad. We believe the condition is attributable to four causes, viz.: First, to the overcrowded condition of the prison; second, to defective sewerage; third, to the general want of cleanliness about the buildings, yards, etc.; fourth, to the want of proper diet for convicts. KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.

ings, yards, etc.; fourth, to the want of proper diet for convicts.

Under the requirements of the statute the keeper is under binding obligation to furnish the convicts a sufficient quantity of wholesome food to maintain good health among them; and there can be no doubt whatever that he is under the most solemn obligation to furnish them food of such a quality and such a variety as to prevent scurvy. This disease prevailed to a fearful extent in the prison during the year 1879. "At one time," says Dr. Rodman, the keeper's physician, "there were over 200 men in the hospital with scurvy, and God only knows how many were still at work having only slight symptoms of the disease."

Dr. Rodman further says in his report that he treated for scurvy during 1879, 291 men on bed and 484 off bed, making a total of 775, out of and 434 off bed, making a total of 775, out of about 1,000 men, treated for this disease during the summer and early fall of 1879. During the prevalence of this disease, eleven men died of it and two of scorbutic fever. It is an undeniable fact that sourry has but one cause, viz.: want of proper food, and the fact that sourry prevalled in the prison to such a fearful extent is to the minds of your Committee conclusive proof that the convicts were not furnished with proper food, and in that duty he failed, and for that fullure there is, in the opinion of your Committee, no excuse whatever. Such treatment of convicts confined within walls, felons of the deepest dye though they be, is unpardonable.

It is a fact that the Kentucky Penitentiary was almost as much overcrowded in 1877 and 1878 as it was in 1879, yet during those years the dead-list was not large, being 34 in 1877 and 31 in 1878, yet in 1879 we find it running up to 75, not counting the large number who died after they were pardoned by the Governor and had left the prison.

The flogging of convicts in prison is some-

were pardoned by the Governor and had left the prison.

The flogging of convicts in prison is sometimes carried to a cruel extent. The clothing furnished the convicts is insufficient, and the beds and bedding are insufficient and not kept in good condition.

There are 648 cells in the old cell-house and ninety-six in the new,—a total of 744. The cells in the old cell-house and ricety-six in the new,—a total of 744. The cells in the old cell-house and six feet eight inches long, three feet nine and a half inches wide, and six feet three and a half inches high, yet in more than 160 of these badly-ventilated cells the keeper has been compelled to put two convicts and keep them there during the night, say for ten or twelve hours. Such doubling in cells has led to beastly practices, and has doubtless, generated and developed disease. We do not hesitate to pronounce such confinement to be an outrage against humanity.

The Committee ends its report by asking the Governor to remove J. W. South, the keeper of the prison.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUCAN, Ont., Feb. 5.—The murder of the Don-LUCAN, Ont., Feb. 5.—The murder of the Donnelly family causes a frenzy of excitement here and throughout the surrounding country. One son has arrived from Thoroid, and other members of the family living at a distance are hourly expected. The lad Connor, the chief witness, is kept closely within the care of the detectives, who are working the case. It is surmised that he knows more than has been yet divulged to any one but the officers of the law. Warrants, evidently based on the lad's information, have been issued against a dozen or more persons, and the sued against a dozen or more persons, and the following persons have already been arrested: James Carroll, a Constable: John Dorcey, James Maher, Sr., James Maher, Jr., Patrick Ryder, Sr., Patrick Ryder, Jr., and James Ryder, Jr. They will be taken to London to-night. The two brothers and their sister, now here, naturally enough are completely stunned by sthe ghastly reality of the great loss they have sustained. The unison of mind among the villagers is great as the time approaches for the bringing in of prisoners, and the further investigation of the case. There are even fears of further violence between friends of those who may be arrested on the one side and friends of the Donnellys, the the one side and friends of the Donnellys, the police, and the outraged populace on the other. The officers of justice have a hard duty to perform between possible attempts at rescue and likely attempts at the lynching of suspected ones.

ones.

To the Western Associated Press.

LUCAN, Feb. 5.—The excitement in consequence of the killing of the Donnelly family continues. Early this morning the remains of the father, mother, son Tom, and niece Bridget the one coffin and conveyed here, the father, mother, son Tom, and niece Bridget were placed in one coffin and conveyed here, and now lie alongside the corpse of John Donnelly, another victim at the house of Conners. The Coroner and jury having concluded their examination, as also a post mortem on the body of John, the Coroner issued orders for the interment of the remains, which will take place tomorrow morning.

morrow morning.

During the entire night large parties, mostly friends of deceased, and others from mere curiosity, were continually going to and from the house where the corpses lay. The town is warming with detectives commanded by Chief Williams, of London. Twelve warrants have been issued and four arrests made, one of the four being a Constable.

Dispatch to Detroit Post.

LONDON, Can., Feb. 4.—The history of the Post of the control of

Donnelly family, the victims of the terrible atroctities recorded above, is one which would require more space to narrate than a daily newspaper can afford. Rightly or wrongly the name has been associated with innumerable terrible crimes in the Township of Biddulph and the Village of Lucan for the past twenty years, including in the category murder, arson, attempted shooting, cattle-stealing, assault, and larceny, besides many misdemeanors of a less heinous nature.

The old man James Donnelly and his wife came to this country between thirty and forty years ago and settled on Lot 18 in the Sixth, Concession of Biddulph. Shortly after taking up the fifty acres mentioned, the father, with the view, no doubt, of providing for his increasing family, squatted on another fifty acres on the Eleventh Concession of the same township, but after a long and tedious lawsuit his claim to the property was decided to be invalid, he was dispossessed, and the lot subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Joseph Carswell. This gentleman settled upon it and built a good house and outbuildings, but one night shortly after harvest the barns and granary were destroyed by fire, together with all the season's crops. This crime was laid at the door of the Donnellys, but the perpetrators, notwithstanding a large reward was offered by the Government, were never discovered.

Some time after this Mr. Carswell had a number of his horses and cattle disemboweled during the night, and the blame was again attributed to the family whose taking off has been detailed above. Indeed for the pust ten years the court records were not considered complete unless one or more of the gang were up for trial on one charge or another.

There were seven boys and one girl in the family, and of the boys Michael and James were already dead, the former being killed in a quarrel at Waterford a few months since. James was said to have died from consumption, but those who were in a position to know state that his death resulted from the effects of a pistol ball whil Donnelly family, the victims of the terrible at-rocities recorded above, is one which would remire more space to narrate than a daily news-

tenced to be hung in Goderich, but his friends exerted themselves in his behalf, and his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for seven years.

Some weeks since the barns of Patrick Ryder, on the Seventh Concession of Biddulph, a short distance from the Donnelly homestead, were destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary, and the old man Donnelly and his wife were arrested for committing the deed, or being accessories to the crime. They were remanded for examination upon the charge until to-day, Wednesday. They, the Donnellys, have been at feud with the Carrolls, Keefes, Ryders, Kennedys, and many of their most respectable neighbors, for years, and but little sympathy will be expressed for them in the terrible calamity which has almost obliterated them from the face of the earth.

The old man—and he was an old man—was below the average hight, a thickset man, and had evidently been a powerful fellow in his youth. Hardy to a degree, he yet retained considerable muscle, and held himself a match for any man of his years in a fracas. He spoke with a decided Irish brogue, and was always very positive in maintaining any of his assertions.

Mrs. Donnelly was such a woman as is met with by the score in the market or on the streets every market day, and there was nothing about her appearance to give one an impression other than is caused by any other common-place stranger whom we may meet. A woman who evidently deeply loved her sons, full of serious faults though they were, she showed the keenest sympathy with them whenever they were in the meshes of the law, which was not unseldom.

The sons were not ill-looking, but so powerful and vindictive that they were a terror throughout the whole country side, for, if their brawny fists and six-shooters falled, it was only to bring down a more terrible, though less open, revenge. Constables feared to arrest them.

This led to the appointment of Constable Everett, who displayed a great deal of nerve, and never flinched in the discharge of his duty, this conduct led to a mortal

BIG BOND ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 5.—On Monday and Tuesday an announcement of the loss of \$125,000 in registered Government 4 per cent bonds was published in a morning paper. On Friday last Mr. Kenneth Albro, a wealthy Texan engaged extensively in cattle-raising on two or three ranches in that State, arrived in this city on a business trip requiring the use of a large ranches in that State, arrived in this city on a business trip requiring the use of a large amount of ready money. On Saturday morning he went into Wall street about 10 o'clock, carrying with him a small sachel containing \$125,000 in registered bonds. As he reached the Sub-Treasury steps he noticed a man coming down directly in front of him. At the same instant a man stepped alongside Mr. Albro, and selzed his hand, shook it heartily, saying: "How are you? How do you do, Mr. Thompson?" The man in front of him pointed to a pocket, hook lying at Mr. Albro's foot and saying: "How are you? How do you do, Mr. Thompson?" The man in front of him pointed to a pocket-book lying at Mr. Albro's feet, and said: "See there, sir, you've dropped something." He stooped to pick it up, when the man who had just saluted him put his hand on the back of the old gentleman's neck and pitched him forward on the steps, at the same time twisting the sachel from his hand and walking quickly away. The other man immediately assisted him to rise, and, handing him the pocketbook, said, "Here is your wallet," and disappeared also. He returned to his hotel feeling tolerably safe in the knowledge that his bonds were registered, and, on Monday, he advertised. On Wednesday he received in answer to his advertisement a letter in which the writer, for

A CROOKED TOBACCO CASE. A CROOKED TOBACCO CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—The famous crooked tobacco case showed its head again in the United States Court this morning. John Stevenson, the clerk who was the accomplice with Simon M. Simpson in the frauds, being paid \$6 per bale for the use of his key and for his services in standing on watch during the removal of the tobacco from the bonded washouse conper baie for the use of his key and for his services in standing on watch during the removal of the tobacco from the bonded-warehouse, confessed all to the authorities soon after the exposure last August, and had an indictment made out against him at the time, which was never served until an officer called around at his place of business and gave him notice to appear in court this morning. Stevenson was on hand when the court opened, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and received his sentence of \$2,000 fine and thirty days' imprisonment in the House of Correction without a murmur. He has been expecting this ever since his indictment was framed, and consequently was not surprised by the summons. Every one connected with the case admits that Mr. Stevenson is a young man against whom nothing can be found, except his unfortunate connection with Simpson, and he has remained in Mr. Livingstone's employ ever since the offense was committed, because of his evident penitence and promises to reform. The case of Dr. May, the Juror in the conspiracy case who is charged with contempt, will be disposed of on Saturday.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Mike O'Brien, the best-known rough in St. Louis, was shot in the head to-night by John Fitzgerald, a shoemaker. The affair was the result of a shoemakers strike. Fitzgerald refused to join the strikers, and for that reason they hired O'Brien to give him a beating. One of them accompanied O'Brien to a saloon on the corner of Sixth and Morgan streets, and pointed out Fitzgerald. O'Brien knocked Fitzgerald down. Fitzgerald regained his feet, and, drawing his revolver, fired at O'Brien's head. The bullet entered the forehead, inflicting a dangerous wound. Fitzgerald, to escape the crowd that were urging O'Brien on, ran to the nearest police station and delivered himself up. The sympathies of the police are with the prisoner, and regrets are expressed that the bullet did not kill.

Moses Brugger, a cabinetmaker arrested by Policeman St. Johns on the 27th of January, is ST. LOUIS.

and regrets are expressed that the bullet did not kill.

Moses Brugger, a cabinetmaker arrested by Policeman St. Johns on the 27th of January, is reported dying to-night from the effects of a clubbing given him at the time by the officer. The man was going to a saloon for a pitcher of beer, and was arrested merely for not giving an account of himself.

The house of Louis Schlosstren, a wealthy brewer, was robbed of \$2,500 in jewelry last Mondag night, Information has just been received of the arrest of three men and the recovery of all the jewelry in Indianapolis to-day. The robbers are named C. Sidney, Robert Moulds, and John Hall. Two are ex-convicts.

BROCKWAY, FORGER.

BROCKWAY, FORGER.

New York, Feb. 5.—The announcement of the arrest of Samuel Swim, and his confession of his complicity in the forgeries of the gang of which Charles Brockway is alleged to have been the leader, is the subject of considerable talk in banking circles. Brockway is credited with frauds amounting to \$1,000,000, and a vigorous prosecution of the forger is demanded. The operations attributed to the gang here and elsewhere have been so successful that for months past the officers of banking institutions have been in mortal terror. Added to the almost perfect counterfeiting of checks and not as was the extremely expert manner in which they were presented, which was so masterly as almost to defy detection, and invariably prevent the detection of the man who presented them.

BIG DEFALCATION. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5.—James A. Anderson late Public Administrator, was arrested to-day on an indictment found by the Grand Jury charging him with fraudulently appropriating moneys collected from the estates of minora. Anderson is held in ball in the sum of \$9,000. It is generally understood his defalcations will THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M. Washington Mean Time, Feb. 5, 1880. 0000 Bainfall, past 8 hours.
Bar. Barometer.
T. Thermometer. ØBar 30.23 T2 B.01 DESIGNED ENGRAVED XPRESSLY FOR THE

Time. Bar. Ther, Hu Wind. Vel R'n. Weather. Time. Bar. Ther. Hu Wind. Vel R'n. Weather 5-18 a. m. 30.66 28 17 S. W. 5 .05 L4. snow. 7:15 p.m. 30.10 20 80 W. 14 L4. snow. 10.15 p.m. 30.25 38 55 W. 4 4 ... Cloudy. 10.18 p.m. 30.27 38 55 W. 4

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, southerly to westerly winds, slight rise, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather and slight rise in the temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with snow in the extreme northern portion, winds generally from south to west, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day.

In the Upper Lake region, decidedly cold and clear or fair weather during the early portion of the day of the south and west falling barometer, vising temperature.

the day, followed by winds shifting to the south and west, falling barometer, rising ten and snow in the northern portion.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, with areas of light snow, souther erly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, and lower temperature, followed during by slowly rising temperature.

amount to \$75,000. Several suits have already been instituted against his bondsmen, and the indictment is said to be but one of many that are being prepared by the Attorney-General for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTEBURG, Pa. Feb. 5.—A man named P. J.
Martin, a member of the Independent Order of
United Workmen, disappeared from this city
about eighteen months ago. Shortly after this
word dame from Cincinnati that he had fallen
off of a steamboat and been drowned. His wife
thereupon applied to the Order for the insurance on her husband's life amounting to \$2.00.
Officers of the Order, suspecting that the man
was not dead, refused to pay over the money,
and instituted an investigation into the facts of
the case. To-day Martin was arrested in Scottdale, a few miles from Pittsburg, where he
was engaged at his old occupation of
puddling from, He is now in the Pittsburg look-up. He will be arraigned
to-morrow, together with his wife and brother,
on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. This is
the second case of the kind of which the sanais
of the I. O. U. W. contain a record, the first having occurred at Memphis, Tenn., several years
ago, where a man named Griffin attempted to
swindle the Order for the many and the properties of the color of the color of the color of the color of the life of the color of the color of the life of the color of the life of the color of the life o CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

CRIMINAL CARELESNESS. CRIMINAL CARELESNESS.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—In the case of Elwood
Johnson and John Ewing, engineer and conductor of the freight-train on the Philadelphia &
Atlantic City Narrow-Gauge Railroad, which
came in collision with a special passenger-train
on the 14th of August last, and who were
charged with manslaughter, the jury returned
a verdict of not guilty as to the conductor. They
were unable to agree as to the engineer.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 5.—John Quade, an illicit distiller of Rutherford County, was sitting by a still-house when a stranger came up and borrowed his knife. The man at once opened it and sprang upon Quade, and, getting him upon the ground, out his throat, after which he threw the knife to the ground and escaped. The matter is enveloped in mystery.

CHILD-MURDER.

CHILD-MURDER. CHILD-MURDER.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 5.—Julius Radke was arrested this evening charged with the death of his child, an infant of 4 months. He came home under the influence of liquor, and, seizing the child, dashed it to the floor and kicked it across the floor, crushing its skull. Another child 6 years of age was in the room, and testified to the crime. Radke is under arrest.

MURDERED BY NEGROES.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 5.—A man named Wallace Torrence, from the North, visiting here, was set upon in the woods by negroes, and, after being robbed, was so badly beaten that he died. SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS.

Death of a Woman Under Circumstances Suggestive of Something Wyong.

A telephone dispatch yesterday gave the police at the West Madison Street Station an inkilling of what has thus far proved an interesting case. The location designated was the upper floors of No. 57 Halsted street, in the new Witbeek Block. Upon going there the police assertained that the house was rented by a Miss Brown, and sublet to tenants. The front rooms on the second floor had been occupied by a lady known as Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, who died about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, and whose body was lying in a small bedchamber. There were present in those apartments Miss Brown and two French nurses brought there by Dr. Marguerat to attend Mrs. Simpson during her illness. The dispatch hinted at foul play, and the surrounding circumstances were all so suspicious that Miss Brown was taken into custody. Her story of what had transpired includes pretty nearly all that is known of the case thus far, and is easily told. She rented the house about six weeks or two months ago, and the BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

the rent, and visited her frequently, but so far as known, after dark. Mrs. Si appeared to be a woman with a sorrow, which she would occasionally to, but never explain. She kept to herself by all the time, but was seen enough by occupants for them to know that she was saving woman, and that she seldom wen place save to some restaurant for meals. cousin represented that she found ployment in copying for him, and a deal of her time was spent in wy About ten days ago she was taken fil, and own request Dr. Marguerat was sent for condition grew worse gradually until dea sued. The cousin was present at her and dropped a few remarks set Miss Brown to thinking her tonant was not all seemed. Mrs. Simpson appeared to a liking to Miss Brown, and, as she was the end, Miss Brown was requested to take out of a sack sewed in her corsets a packu closed in an envelope. This Mrs. Simpsi quested she would back in her trunks wit jewelry and clothing, and, if she die wanted Miss Brown to ship all these to her mother, whose address she wroof for them as follows: "B. Sleeper, Manci

guested she would pack in her trunks with her jewierly and clothing, and, if she died, she wanted Miss Brown to ship all these effects to her mother, whose address she wrote out to her mother, whose address she wrote out for them as follows: "B. Sleeper, Manchester, N. H." This was her mother's name, and cardiatound in her trunk proved that Mrs. Slimpson was plain Mary E. Sleeper. The cousin left the house, after riving a \$5 bill to a bar-tender of the neighborhood who lives in the same house, asking him to get some one to lay out the corpse. He sent to the house, asking him to get some one to lay out the corpse. He sent to the house, asking him to get some one to lay out the corpse. He sent to the house, asking him to get again, and the French nurses made shortwork of the two trunks as she had directed, and had them carted away by a mysterious cousin called again, and, packing up all Mary's effects, ticketed the two trunks as she had directed, and had them carted away by a mysterious expressman. He afterwards returned and said he had shipped them by express, and had taken the process of the "cousin" was assisted by the bartender.

The French nurses tell a curious story, that the package taken from the deceased's corest to insure them for \$600. In removing the trunks the "cousin" was assisted by the bartender.

The French nurses tell a curious story, that the package taken from the deceased's corest to insure them for \$600. In removing the trunks the pocket-books well-filled with money, an elegant lot of fine jewerly, such as bracelets, pins, earrings, fings, and chains, and an elaborate wardrobe and the process of the pocket-books well-filled with money, an elegant lot of fine jewerly, such as bracelets, pins, earrings, fings, and chains, and an elaborate wardrobe and them for some process of the poor, industrious plodding, working woman she had represented perself, the nurses say she had every appearance of the industry were of the best in quality as well as considerable in quantity. Both she and the work of

OR Sore Throat Requires Immediate
Aitention.
Any of these aliments, if
allowed to continue, cause
irritation of the Lungs, a
permanent Throat Disease,
or Consumption.
It is certainly well-established that BROWN's BRONCHIAL TROCKES have no
equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and
Throat Disease generally.

A Cough, Cold BROWN'S PRICE SOUNCE DE BOY.

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PRICE SOUNCE DE CONSTRUCTION DE CAUSE DE CAU PER BOL.

With the name of the proprietors on the Government stamp attached to each box. Aw Sold everywhere, only in boxes, at 25c., 50c. & \$1.00, (The larger chapped.)

DROWN & SONS, Boston.

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CAUTION!

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Close with More Firmness and Activity.

overnment Bonds in Good De-

Light Currency Movement-The Mining Board.

Produce Markets Active-Provisions Weak-Decided Break in Pork.

dstuffs Comparatively Steady, but Close

### FINANCIAL.

tooks were not active in the early hours of siness, and prices were weak. Toward the se prices improved rapidly, and the last quotons showed a great deal of strength. On the ole, it was not a market from which the bears id get much satisfaction. There were some rep fluctuations. Michigan Central dropped as 91% to 90%, closing at 91%; Lake Shore deadfrom 104% to 100%, closing at 104%; Erie presed advanced from 71% to 72%; Iron Mount-dropped from 55 to 54%, and then advanced forced down from 67 to 65%, recovering to This line is dependent on the Vanderbilt is for its earnings, as it has no local ness to speak of. Kansas & Texas sold a from 47% to 45%, closing at 47. In Wabash common and preferred made 18,—the first %, to 45%, and the second %, to There was a quick turn in San Francisco tes, and it is believed that the capitalists in Pacific roads are trying to buy up the stock order to control the Company. New k Central made a further advance of to 122, and is booked for a point wo more. Other gains were Northwestern mon 15, to 90%; Louisville & Nashville %, to 6; Erie %, to 48%; Ohio & Mississippi %, to 88. Joe preferred 16, to 70%; Kansas & Texito 17, to 47; St. Paul & Minneapolis %, to 49%; tern Union %, to 104%; Reading %, to 68; & Erie & Western %, to 67%; Chesapeake & Ohio to 32%.

14, to 324.

The losses were Michigan Central ¼, to 71½;
Lake Shore ¾, to 10½; Erie preferred ¾, to 72½;
Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ¾, to 22½;
Delaware & Hudson ¾, to 74½; New Jersey Central ¾, to 81½; Canada Southern ¾, to 67½; Atlantic & Pacific ¾, to 42; San Francisco 1, to 43½; the preferred ¾, to 55½; Northern Pacific ¾, to 83; the preferred ¾, to 57; Central Pacific ¾, to 81; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western ¾, to 40½; Sioux City ¾, to 37½; Manhattan ¾, to 50%; Chesapeake & Ohio ¾, to 22½.

Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota sold at 50, and Flint & Père Marquette at 20.

There is good reason to believe a syndicate has been formed to sell a large block of Lake Shore to Ruropean investors. It is stated that

been formed to sell a large block of Lake e to Buropean investors. It is stated that lompapy will have about \$1,000,000 remain-n its treasury after paying a dividend of 4. That is, the Company, after paying double ate of annual dividend, will yet have re-ing more than twice the amount they had rear. It is, therefore, considered probable the Company may commence to pay quar-

In railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, the principal activity was in the Erie and the Chesapeake & Ohio issues. Erie consolidated seconds were in active demand, and advanced to 91%, the purchases amounting to \$676,000; do consolidated gold 7s rose to 119, and funded 5s to 55%. Chesapeake & Ohio issues were buoyant, advancing sharply under large purchases; firsts series B rose 1% per cent, to 58; do currency 6s

advancing sharply under large purchases; firsts series B rose 1½ per cent, to 83; do currency 68 5, to 43. Kansas & Texas firsts declined from 106 to 105½, while do seconds fell oft to 68½, and later sold up to 63½. C., C. & L. C. firsts declined to 94, and supplementary to 93½. Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes sold at 64@65. Bl. Louis & San Francisco seconds class B advanced to 70½; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts to 68½, and Denver & Rio Grande firsts to 102½.

Foreign exchange was in light supply. In sterling the posted rates were 483 and 485. In Chicago actual rates were 483 and 485. In Chicago actual rates were 483; and 485. In Chicago actual rates were 483, Antwerp 525½, and Havre 525. German commercial bills were 480½@481. Paris bills were 524½, Antwerp 525½, and Havre 525. German commercial bills were 9½. The New York Tribune says the summary of foreign trade for the year 1879, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that a very extraordinary change will be required toextinguish the excess of exports over imports. In 1879 that excess was \$251,350,477, the value of exports of merchandise being \$765,130,483, and the value of imports \$513,780,016. It is not to be apprehended, for obvious reasons, that the increase in imports and exports for the entire year at all the ports will be the same as that for the month of January at New York; but even if the increase in all imports throughout the year should be 81 per cent and the increase in all merchandise exports only 23 per cent, the exports would still exceed the imports in value, each amounting to about \$330,000,000. No one anticipates that the foreign commerce will attain such magnitude this year, and it is well understood that imports have recently been very much swelled by temporary causes, while the outflow of domestic products has been checked for the time, particularly by the high price of wheat. It is probable that the markets for goods chiefly imported will become overloaded by a very few months of importation at th

The 4s were sold in New York at 105. In Chicago, they were 104% bid and 105% asked. The 4%s were 107% and 105; the 5s, 10% and 103%; and the 6s, 104% and 105%. Business was good. New York exchange was sold between banks at par and at 25c per \$1,000 pregnium. The currency movement is light. Discounts are fairly active, with bank rates at 6@3 per cent and street rates 6@7 per cent. The drop in provisions caused a good deal of margin business at the banks, but otherwise there was little doing. Bank clearings were \$4,900,000.

Lincoln Park 7s were sold at 106%, and \$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s at 108%.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of Leviathan, 2,000 at 25; Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 25, 1,000 at 25, 1,000 at 25% seller 10; O. Keystone, 1,000 at 199; Boston Consolidated, 100 at 115; Silver Cliff, 700 at 22%. The tollowing quotations were made:

made: MORNING CALL	
	0000000
eviathan	Asked.
de la la constante de la const	2734
riginal Keystone	200
onsolidated Pacific	450
iver Cliff	125
ook County &	10434
ook County 7a	
ook County 7s	102
orth Chicago City Railway 7s. 106 hicago West Division Railway 7s. 1064	16
orth Chicago City Ratiway 7s	20734
bicago West Division Rallway 7s 19814	
hiengo West Division Railway 8s 100%	
yde Park 78100%	30754
nited States 4s 10st2	and the second second
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ome National Hank	100
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orchants' National Bank	
ational Bank of Illinois.	4400 2200
cephants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co100	
ide & Leather Bank	****
ternational Bank	115
orth Chicago Railway	E-19-4005-00
kage West Division Railway	2227
ikago West Division Railway	30
slight & Coke Company1634	150
gin National Watch 75	116
aders' Insurance Company114	116
ter-State,	6634
tor-State, , 44	4739
APTERNOON CALL	
PIG.	Asked.
ryinthan	100 mg
psolidated Pacific	200
psolidated Pacific	440
oston Consolidatedlls	15
Iver Chiff	1000

Petitions in circulation for the repeal of the x of ¼ of 1 per cent on the deposits of the ational banks have received 1,400 business sigures in this city, and 20,000 sugnatures in all

gation of the matter will be protracted to the utmost.

Fint & Père Marquette earnings for January, 1880, were \$110,000, against \$77,400 in January, 1870, a gain of & per cent.

In the reorganization of the Indianapolis, Cinchunati & Lafayette the common stock gets only six shares for every hundred shares of old stock, and, to secure this, \$100 must be paid in for \$100 bonds of the new Company.

The annual report of the Canada Southern Railroad Company has just been issued for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879. Total of main line and branches, 467.55 miles. A large addition has been made to the rolling stock during the past year, and the expenses have been paid from the proceeds of the first-mortgage bonds of 1878. The construction account for the year amounted to \$310,128, and the equipment account to \$748,-503. The total carmings for the year have been \$2,995.365 (as compared with \$2,480,872 in 1878), and the total operating expenses \$2,445,090, the net carmings therefore being \$567,575. Deducting from this \$391,482, the accrued interest on new first-mortgage bonds, leaves a surplus for the year of \$185,822, as against \$57,187 in 1878.

Cotton opened at 18.11c for March and 18.38c for April, 1t closed at 13.28c for March, 13.55c for April, and 18.76c for May, and was quoted strong.

We have the following statement from the

strong.

We have the following statement from the Controller of the Currency, showing by States the amount of National-bank circulation issued, and the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National-bank circulation, from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1,

i	1880:	Additional	To retire
я	States and Territories.	circulation.	circulation.
R	Main e	\$ 1,461,180	56,800
ı			1.079.340
и	Vermont		7,172,354
8	Massachusetts		735,380
П	Rhode Island	2.485.400	1,645,830
4	New York	200 245 000	21,733,670
1	New Jersey	1,712,165	1,517,280
4	Pennsylvania	9,746,190	6,322,071
3	Delaware	202,275	WALLES AND
Н	Maryland	1,139,810	1,645,380
1	District of Columbia	455,500	427,500 880,510
1	Virginia		270,040
1	West Virginia	Chart South	1.012.685
4	North Carolina		953,380
4	South Carolina	1.000	437,675
1	Georgia		NEAR SELECTION OF THE PERSON O
1	Alabama	207.000	139,500
1	Louisiana		2,000,250
1	Texas	161,100	229,340
4	Arkansas		.144,000
4	Kentucky		1,441,988
1	Tennessee	581710	633,859
1	Missouri	742,260	3607,410
1	Ohio		2,349,787 6,001,483
1	Indiana		6,400,246
1	Illinois		2.132.995
Ŧ	Michigan	BONN 000	B63,439
1	Wisconsin	The state of the s	1,554,965
1	Minnesota.		1.816.445
ł	Kansas	147,600	190,550
ŀ	Nebraska	67,500	233,080
1	Colorado	488.900	149,400
۱	Utah	184,900	196,800
ı	Montana	64,500	45,000
1	Washington	125,000	*********
۱	New Mexico		*********
ı	Dakota	112,500	*********
10	California	201.000	

... \$85,635,865 \$76,904,378

glocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
New York Central	13136	9114	9054	132
Lake Shore	10434	10434	1033	104% 90%
Chicago & Northwestern	10436		****	10434
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Louisville & Nashville	1400	7896	7736	78)4 119)4
Union Pacific	555 K	9094	923-6	9294
Erie preferred	1000 M	7954	7134 90%	725
Erie second mortgage Ohio & Mississippl	30%	90% 31%		3114
Iron Mountain	56 1714	50%	5434	56% 77%
C. C. & I. C. C. & I. C. Hannibal & St. Joe	23	2314	2354	225 40)
	23 20 75 75 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	7074	709.2	7007
Delaware & Hudson	7402	7014	74\4 85)4	7402 8514
New Jersey Central	8136	8132	8134	814. 671.
Canada Southern	607 4004 4554	6176	4634	47
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Wabash, St. L. & P.	45% 70%	70%	45%	7002
Wabash, St. L. & P. preferred Chicago, St. Paul & Minn	4034	1000	1000	4902 10402
Western Union Telegraph Co Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co	10034	TOTO	103%	43
Reading	6734	*****		4314
St. L. & San Francisco preferred. Northern Pacific	56 33%	56	54	5572
Northern Pacific preferred	5732	5736	5634	57
Pacific Mail. Lake Erie & Western	3194 3194	3134	3136	8134
C. St. L. & N. O	30°2 24 %	3017	35	37
Alton & Terre Haute preferred.	62		*****	62
Alton & Terre Haute preferred, P. P. C. Co Ohio & Mississippi preferred	117		*****	6736
Kansas Pacific	8162	· 99	9216	81 9204
American District	71	98 71	9234	6814
American District.  Ind. Bioomington & W St. Paul & Sioux City	3712	WW		3734
Sutro Tunnel	39.5 113\2	•••••		113
Met. Blev. Bonds	1011	5094	5016	10134
Chesapeake & Ohio	2257	2214	2234	2257
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st prefd Chesapeake & Ohio, 2d prefd	3434	•••••		2434
Mobile & Ohio	23	****	124	23 124

GOVE	RNMENT B	ONDS.	# 45 5 3
	MESSAGE PROPERTY.	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 6s of 'SI U. S. new 5s of 'SI	***********	10196	ROSS
U. S. new 4148		117732	- 10
U. S. 4-per-cent coupo	ns	10487	70)
PORF.	GN EXCH	NON	-
Contract to the second		Sixty days.	Slaht
Sterling		450	48514
Belgium		52114	51712
France			61732
Switzerland	*********	52117	571)2
Germany	***********	96	96%
Holland	************	40	4014
Austria	**********	,	43
Norway			9712
Denmark	************		9714
	ERCIAL B	TT.T.Q	-178
	BRUIAL B	LLLLO.	letu dam
Sterling	Kan all the second		ND GGAST
Francs			52434
Marks	******		94
		Section of the country of the country of	14 11 11 11 11 11

106 Washington-st. INVESTMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS. A good line of COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO SPER CENT BONDS,

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,

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DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL SECURITHES.
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County, City, or Town Bonds, which will pay the investor an average of 7 per cent per sunum.
These bonds are issued by different localities in Illinois, Kansas, and Iowa for various purposes-viz.
to build court-bouses, achool-houses, jails, etc.; to
fund floating debts, to build bridges, etc.
We examine everything we offer with great care;
and we try to make every investment through us
absolutely sife. Our sales during the year 1879 have
as desired in ourse than two million of dollars, mostly
and states to more than two million of dollars, mostly
and trustees of entailes, savings banks, capitalists, and trustees of entailes, savings banks, capitalists and trustees of entailes, savings banks, capitalists, and trustees of entailes, and trustees of entailes, and trustees of entailes, and trustees of entailes, and truste

THE MERCHANTS SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
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UNITED STATES BONDS
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Railroad Flest
MORTGAGE BONDS.
Waukee & St. Paul list, bearing 7 per cent, due in
BUS, are for sale at 1886; and interest.

STOCKS.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. WH BUY AND BELL GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND CHOICE TOW & COUNTY, CITY, AND
SCHOOL BONDS,
Bills of Exchange on Londan, Paris, Berlin, and
her European cities. TEAVELERS CREDITS.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers.
120 East Washington at

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Peb. L.—Government strong and

up to 1044, and the stock advanced 5 per cent, to 75.

State securities dull.

The stock market was lower in the early dealings, the decline in the general list ranging from 440 per cent. During the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed, and there was an advance of 4025, per cent. Iron Mountain and Pacific Mail leading the upward movement. Canada Southern fell off from 77 to 654, and rose to 674. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans dropped from 294 to 25, and closed at 37. American District Telegraph declined from 71 to 68, and railled to 684. St. Louis & San Francisco preferred fell off from 5t to 54, and recovered to 554. New Central Coal declined from 21 to 25, and railled to 254.

The Ontario Stiver Mining Company declared its second dividend (January) of 50 cents per share, payable on the 16th inst. The transfer books close on the 10th inst.

The St. Louis & Iron Mountain earnings for January show an increase of \$213,83.

Transactions were 215,000 shares: 6,000 Canada Southern, 1,600 Central Arizona, 1,200 Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,000 C., C. & L. C., 1,400 Chicago, St. Leuis & New Orleans, 6,000 Lackswamn, 65,000 Eric, 5,000 St. Jose, 10,000 Hron Mountain, 10,000 Kansas & Texas, 8,000 Lackswamn, 65,000 Eric, 5,000 St. Jose, 10,000 Hron Mountain, 10,000 Kansas & Texas, 8,000 Lake Shore, 1,300 Louisville & Nashville, 2,300 Michigan Central, 6,500 Western Union, 2,000 Northern Pacific, 1,100 Alton & Terre Houte, and 1,000 Lake Pucific, 3,000 Western Union, 2,000 Northern Pacific, 1,100 Alton & Terre Houte, and 1,000 Lake Shoring exchange dull; 60-days, 4574; sight, 4844.

Sevenner of the stransfer of the stransfer cent, closing at 4; paime mercantile paper, 525%.

Sterling exchange dull; 60-days, 4574; sight, 4844.

U. S. 1881 New 5s New 45s	1054 New 4s. 10514 16514 Pacific 6s of 75 12356
Louisiana	48% 106% New 27 106% Virginia 6s. 25%
Bt. Jo.  Rock Island	## STOCKS.
W., St. L. & P., pfd Hannibal & St. Jo H. & St. Jo, pfd	4516 Ontario

H. 4-St. Jo, pfd....... 70% THE BUSINESS BOOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Feb. 5.—The Public omits its usual table of exchanges for the week, but gives those for the entire month of January. San Francisco lost, as compared with 1879, 10 3-10 per cent, and Worcester 4 7-10. All other cities gained from 22 to 70 per cent. The aggregate outside of New York is larger than for any previous month since these records have been gathered. The rate of increase is greater than the estimated advance in average prices, so that the vious month since these records have been gathered. The rate of increase is greater than the estimated advance in average prices, so that the amount of payments indicates an increase in quantities exchanged at New York, after deducting double the value of stocks soild. The other exchanges amount to \$2,418,419,752, against \$1,538,682,886 for January last year, and the amount of exchanges exclusive of those presumably arising from sales of stocks during January, is larger than for any other month interto reported, with the possible exception of October last. In short, returns indicate that the extraordinary activity in all branches of legitimate business which began with October last has not abated, and that the payments on account of such business have been remarkably full and satisfactory.

FORRIGE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Consols, \$8,5-16.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Consols, %5-16. American securities—New 5s, 1054; 44s, 1114; s, 1084; Illinois Central, 1074; Pennsylvania entral, 54; Erie, 49%; seconds, 634; Reading,

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased 45,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities is 48½ per cent. The rates of discount are hardening, partly in consequence of the general advance in prices and the improvement in business, and partly in consequence of a pressure on the money market, created by the sale of 1,500,000 Treasury bills, which were allotted yesterday at alightly above 2 per cent premium, and by bids for the weeks and the part of the property of the sale of 1,500,000 treasury bills, which were allotted yesterday at alightly above 2 per cent premium, and by bids for the new South Austrian Government 4 per cent loans of 3,250,000, which, at the minimum of 22½, was covered nearly five times over. No allotments were made below 63¾.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Rentes, 82f 40c.

### MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—The following

are the closing quotatio	ns at the Stock Board:
Alpha 9	Mammoth 3
	Belle Isle
Belcher 1094	Tions 914
Best & Belcher 10%	Argenta 1
	Noonday 4
California 316	Bechtel 234
Chollar & Potosi 74	Boston Consolidated. 19
Consolidated Virginia 35	Bulwer 10%
Crown Point 434	Golden Terra 11
Eureka Consolidated, 17	South Bulwer 134
	Lady Washington 1
Gould & Curry 5	Black Hawk
Hale & Norcross 634	Real Del Norte 136
Inlin Popuolidated 9	Walne
Justice 214	Leviathan 5-16
Mexican 1512	Caledonia 114
Northern Belle 123	Leeds
Ophir	MeClinton
Overman 7	
Raymond & Ely 13-16	
Suvage 6%	
Sierra Nevada 1834	Dudley
Union Consolidated 3814	May Belle
Yellow Jacket 10	Good Show
Bodie 10	
Potosi 434	Hillside
Imperial21-3:	Leopard 5-82
Mono 914	Silver Hill 134
Independence 29-3	Original Keystone 134
Consolidated Pacific 4	

Consolidated Pacific. 4

Assessments on Chollar and Potosi 50c each.
Assessments—Savage, 50 cents per share; Dudley, 25 cents; Hillside, 30 cents. BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Feb. 5.-The following are the closing quotations for copper stocks: Calumet & Hecis... 245 Pewable. Copper Falls....... 17 -16 Quincy. Franklin....... 434 Ridge......

### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 4:

124 ft. dated Aug. 13 1870 (S. M. Dunning to same).

West Thirteenth piace, 2ff ft e of Paulina st, n f, undivided \( \frac{1}{2} \) of 2k(125 ft, improved, dated Jm. 2ft. (Henry Giroux to Honoré Giroux).

North Haisted st, 331 ft n of Willow, w f, 4k(15) ft, improved, dated Jan. 29 (Mathias Pielis to N. Schulletins).

Woold St, s w cor of Seiden, e f, (0k)244 ft, dated Feb. 4 (John John to Annie Gubbins).

Camalport aw, 120 ft s w of Eighteenth st, s f, 25 ft to Eighteenth st, improved, dated Feb. 3 (Leo Medibeck to Frank Landa).

West Saventeenth st, 183 ft w of Union, n f, 24 x110 ft, improved, dated Eeb. 3 (Justus Wittet to F. Ropke).

Wallage st, 125 ft s of Thirty-second, w f, 49 7-10 x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3i (C. and J. Phillips to Maria Metzen).

Lowe av, 18 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Dec 3i, 1870 (Annie Gibney to C. K. McCann). 1,925 McLann).

Cottage Grove av, s w cor of Thirty-first st. e f.
23731 ft, dated Feb. & Edgar Holmes to Frederick C. Portor).

South Dearhorn st. 28 ft n of Phirtieth, e f. 25x
Hy ft, dated Cet. 26, 1877 (Robert Roberts to
Ears Roberts).

Rees st. n e cor of North Branch Water, s f. 30
x125 ft, dashd Dec. 20, 1879 (Chicago Land Company to Louis Buggles of the first st. 25x ft n of Webster av, e f. 25x ft n
dated Feb. 4 (A. Rogerson to S. E. Rogerson). Morgan 8t, 26 ft. n of Twelfth, e f. 2x50 ft. dated Feb. 2 (Master in Chancery to K. Sutter).

Lincoin place, 156 ft n of Sophia st, e f. 2x135 ft. improved, dated Jan. 25 (Edward S. Dreyer to John C. Wals).

Burling st, 27 ft n of Willow, e f. 3x181 ft. improved, dated Jan. 25 (K. Schnitzins to Matchias Plein).

West indiana st, 30 ft. w of Oakley st, s f. 2x150 ft. dated Jan. 25 (K. Schnitzins to The Stroter).

West Twenty-second st, n w cor of Paulina st, s f. 7x12 ft, dated Jan. B (J. D. Harrey to Joseph O. Glover). 

reher av. a w eor of Underwood, n w f. 304x fariane). (F. W. Perry to J. W. Mac-West Mon roe at, \$2.2 ft w of Seeley, n f, 224, 230 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (Oscar D. Esterbrook to John J. Spafford). West Adams at, wo f and near Rockwell, n f, 27 124 ft, dated Jan. 18 (G. B. Sawin to C. C. Mason). lows at 16f ft s of Lincoln, n f. 7x121 ft, dated March 21, 1876 (Albert Tracker to Gronow).

Vermon av, 120 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f. 2x 1605 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1879 (Master in Chancery 160 estate of Hannah A. McMurphy).

Rucker st, 174 ft s of Chicago av, s f. Mx100 ft, dated feb. 2 (Peter Millier to Carl Gliow)...

West Monroe st, bes Familina and. wood, ...

635x1004 ft, dated Jan. 21 (W. H. Sutherland to John M. Lee).

Butterfield st, 27 ft s of Thirty-Sixias, e f. 275x 37 ft, dated feb. 5 (M. C. Christianssen to Ansport of the first of 1.125 Souther). SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ellis av. n. e. cor of Brook si. wf. 100x150 ft. dated Feb. 4 (William H. Colvin to Samuel Baker). Sevens av. 50 ft n. of Forty-third si. e f. 75x125 ft. dated Dec. 4, 1879 (Master in Chancery to estate of Hannah A. McMurphy). 1,880

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

37 4 St. St. St. St.	BECEIPTS.		SHIP	ENTS.
National States	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	5,011	16,063	3,356	12,611
Wheat, bu	11,966	55,496	14,067 82,839	53,946
Corn, bu	86,419	94,722	19.882	9,896
Oats, bu	12,806	1.833	4,089	1.697
Barley, bu	6,304	12,306	4,908	13:769
Grass seed, lbs	157,380	153,760	120,961	231,543
Flaxseed, lbs	96,350		60,785 11,750	28,500 42,508
Broom-corn, lbs.	3,000	12,000 849,557	2,350,969	3.374.175
Cured meats, lbs. Beef, tes	608,200	960,001	45	105
Beef, bris	***************************************		211	149
Pork, bris	*********		307	2,435
Lard, lbs	566,470	406,635	665,287	1,677,715
Tallow, lbs	50,355	111,440	120,800	75,865
Butter, lbs Dressed hogs, No	115,68	1.182	469	570
Live hogs, No	39 523	26,020	2,507	10,456
Cattle, No	5,155	4,426	3,382	2,363
Sheep, No	1,835	2,689	2,267 159,150	1,235
Hides, lbs	167,727	138,230	109,100	362,650
Highwines, brls Wool, lbs	11,450	9,965	37,239	40,100
Potatoes, bu	828	-	66	
Coal, tons	E 902	6,691	2,063	1,383
Hay, tops	80 334 75	100	13	*******
Lumber m ft	334	336 75	9,539	1,474
Shingles, m Salt, bris	434	1.181	1,378	2,638
Poultry, lbs	78,871	24,785		16,360
Eggs, pkgs	1.443	43	140	1,117
Cheese, bxs	1,443	1,489	1,405	1,117
Green apples, bris Beans, bu	140 350	493	1,108	310 22
beaus, pd	850	619	I, IUO	-

Withdrawn from store during Wedne city consumption: 800 bu wheat, 1,412 bu corn, 11,300 bu barley.

city consumption: 800 bu wheat, 1,415 bu corn, 11,300 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 9 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars low grades (88 wheat); 120 cars No. 2 corn, 44 cars high-mixed, 58 cars low grades (222 corn); 12 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (25 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 7 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra, 3 cars feed (16 barley). Total, 306 cars, or 148,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,024 bu wheat, 77,578 bu corn, 2,724 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were rather weak yesterday,—pork very much so,—and with a large volume of business doing in some departments. The depression in other directions seemed to be chiefly due to the decline in pork, which in turn was started down by larger (222 corn); 12 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected 25 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 7 cars No. 3 barley, 3 cars extra, 3 cars feed (16 barley). Total, 393 cars, or 145,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,024 bu wheat, 77,378 bu corn, 2,724 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were rather weak yesterday,—pork very much so,—and with a large volume of business doing in some departments. The depression in other directions seemed to be chiefly due to the decline in pork, which in turn was started down by larger receipts of hogs and lower prices therefor. There was, however, independent reason for weaknessin pork. We have a hitherto-unheard of quantity on hand, the stock being estimated at over 300,000 bris, with 291,000 acknowledged in the returns made by holders. There is no consumptive demand for the article at all proportionate to the quantity in existence. Of course it will be eaten if it be offered at something like %e per lb below the price of salted middles; and some operators took this view of the case yesterday, concluding that pork is to obigh. The result was a sharp decline, which dragged down slar as harp decline have resulted in better prices but for the decline in pork. It was stated that buying orders were under orders to be delied, wh suit was a sharp decline, which dragged down lard and meats in sympathy, though the latter are in relatively small stock. The Agricultural Bureau, in its report for January, estimates a falling off in a hog crop of about 4 per cent, or nearly one and a quarter million hogs; but the receipts yesterday were much larger, and parties in the trade have been predicting big arrivals for this month. The fear that this would work prices down caused some heavy margin calls at the outset, and that brought a good deal of long pork on the market, followed by the usual rush of short sellers. There were reasons for thinking that the wheat market would have been a firm one but for this, and corn would probably have followed the example. There were few buying orders in ample. There were few buying orders ha hand for grain, but the receipts were small, with moderate shipments. In the afternoon the tone was steadier, and pro-visions closed a shade firmer than at 1 o'clock.

Mess pork closed a sande numer than at 1 o clock.

Mess pork closed 30c lower, at about \$11.87% for
seller March and \$12.05 for April. Lard closed
15@17%c lower, at \$7.12%@7.15 for new seller
March and \$7.25 for April. Short ribs closed at \$6.25@6.27% for March. Spring wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.19 for spot and \$1.20% for March. Corn closed %@%c lower, at 38c spot and 41c for Corn closed 1/2 lower, at 36c spot and 41c for May. Oats closed 1/2 lower, at 35/2 for May and 22/23/4c for the month. Rye was firmer, at 76c spot and 75/4c for March. Barley closed lower, at 83/4c seller March No. 2 and 62c do extra 3. Hogs were 5/2 loc lower, closing weak, at \$4.30/4.40 for light and at \$4.30/4.40 for heavy. Cattle were lower. Sales were at \$2.20/5.55.

Dry goods continue to advance, though the opening of the regular spring trade is still a full fortnight away. Some buyers from remote points have arrived, but as yet very few buyers have put in an appearance. There is a fair and improving demand for groceries, and the general market has a steadier tone. Boots and shoes are still rather quiet, though trade is reported better

still rather quiet, though trade is reported better than last week. In the market for dairy prod-ucts there were no changes. Both butter and cheese were firm. Dried fruits were quoted steady and firm. Fish were in demand at steady prices. Dealers in canned goods report a continued free inquiry, and the market maintains a decidedly firm tone. Pig-iron remains firm. Coal was quiet and unchanged. Lard-oil was

@3c lower.

Lumber continues in moderate demand and Lumber continues in moderate demand and steady. The hardware merchants report a fair trade and a strong market for most articles in consequence of the advance of iron and tin. Wool was steady, with small sales to Western mills. The market is already about on a par with the Eastern as regards prices, and a further advance here is not anticipated, though stocks are supposed to be barely sufficient to carry the trade to May. Hay was in request at recent prices, and hides were steady. Poultry was in good demand and unchanged in price, the supply being ample. Timothy seed was stronger, and other kinds ruled steady, with little doing. Green fruits were unchanged.

The commercial and maritime review of the City of Antwerp, published by the Precurseur Jan. 2, gives the following statement of the imports of produce into that city in the past two

years: Wheat, bect. 8,257,858
Rye, bect. 2,368,561
Barley, bect. 2,368,562
Oats, bect. 2,308,562
Orn, hect. 661,678
Flour, bect. 120,159
Provisions, brie 120,159
Provisions, chaes 165,567
Lard, tes 114,995
Ootton, bales 114,995
Petroleum, colls 655,507

flour.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

Jan. 31, Jan. 24, Feb. 1, 1800.

Flour and wheat, quantities of the United Kingdom State of

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and weak under heavy offerings of pork for future delivery, which depressed lard and meats in sympathy. The receipts of hogs were larger, some estimates placing them so high as 40,000 head, and the hog market was quoted weak in consequence. This induced an extensive calling of margins, chiefly on pork, and that brought sellers out in force. A little long pork was sold out early, and then there was a reaction, but it was not enough to restore confidence, and some telegraphic responses from cutside, to the effect that the parties did not care to make additional advances, caused the selling out of more, under which the market broke life in a few minutes. There wasn't much change in the tone of advices from Liverpool, but New York was easier. the tone of salvices from Liverpool, but New York was easier.

MESS PORK—Declined 35% from the latest prices of Wednesday, making a drop of fully 30c per bri in the two days. It closed tame at \$11.0081.75 for spot or seller February, \$11.856 11.57% seller March, and \$12.00812.004 for April. Sales were reported of 100 bris spot at \$11.80; 70.800 bris seller March at \$11.856 12.15; and \$6,730 bris seller April at \$12.00812.005. Total, 119.300 bris. Also 250 bris extra prime at \$8.50. LAHD—Declined fully 20c per 100 lbs, and closed 17% \$200 below the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$1.006. Each or seller February, \$1.006.125% for March, and \$7.25% 67.25% for April. Bales were reported of 1.00 tes spot at \$7.1065.125% for March, and \$7.25% 67.25% for April. Bales were reported of 1.00 tes spot at \$7.1065.125% for March at \$7.07% 63.17%; and 18.500 tes seller April at \$7.17% 65.17%; and 18.500 tes seller April at \$7.17% 600 for export; and averaged a decline of about 10c per 100 lbs, except for green. Sales were reported of 100 brs shoulders at \$4.1064.12%; 25.000 lbs green do (New York cut) at \$4.00; 2.75%, 100 lbs short ribes at \$7.27% 65.00 spot, \$8.23% 660 seller March, \$5.356.50 seller April, and \$5.37% seller Mar; \$30 brs long and short clears at \$6.00; 100 brs selver teers at \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 for 8-1b averages to \$6.50; 100,00 lbs green ham at 76 Short Shoul L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears. 6.35 4.10 6.40 6.55 6.46 4.30 6.50 6.66 good yellow, and even white, sic for years, good yellow, and some for brown.

BEEF was quiet at \$7.567.50 for mess, \$7.7562.00 for extra mess, and \$14.00014.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at \$66540 for city, \$6 for No. 1 country, and \$56 for No. 2 do.

BREADSTUFFS.

the majority, and their demand would probably have resulted in better prices but for the decline in pork. It was stated that buying orders were few, but evidently a good many March shorts were few, but evidently a good many March shorts were few, but evidently a good many March shorts were under orders to be filled, when it could be done at \$1.30 or less. There was little inquiry for cash lots. No. 2 tolosed at \$1.30, and no. 3 at \$1.40 for freah receipts in A., D. & Co.'s houses, with other receipts about nominal. Selier March opened at \$1.304, declined to \$1.20, advanced to \$1.21, and fell off to \$1.30, closing at \$1.305, Selier the nonit was say the short of the short was \$1.20, and \$1.300, and \$1.300,

Short ribs—350,000 lbs at \$5.25 for March, and \$6.37% for April.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was slow at \$1.200,120; for March, closing at \$1.20. Corn was quiet at \$9.500,120; for March, closing at tile. Oats sold at \$56,020% c seller May. Bees pork closed steady at \$1.500,137; for March, and \$12.000,12.09; for April. Sales E.000 bris at \$11.85%,\$11.20 for March, and \$12.20%, and \$1.20%, and short ribs, \$200 boxes at \$3.37%; shoulders, \$00 boxes on private terms.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet at \$1.30%, seller March, and corn at \$1.30%, and \$1.20% for April, and lard at \$1.33%, for March, and \$12.60 for April, and lard at \$1.33%, is for March, and \$1.20% for April, and lard at \$1.33%, is for March, and \$1.20% for April, and lard at \$1.30%, is for March, and \$1.20% for April, and lard at \$1.30%, is for March, and \$1.20% for April, and lard at \$1.30%, is for March, and \$1.20% for April, and lard at \$1.20%, is for March, and \$1.20% for April.

at the late decline the feeling is fairly firm. Fine grades especially show firmness the receipts of that class being light and barely equal to the demand. Below are the quotations: 

--

ough HIDES—Were in request and irregular, ange of quotations on green cured stock b DES te of quotations on Caifskins are firm: Caifskins are firm: sen-cured hides, light, \$\mathbf{P}\$ b. Green-cured, hear Caif, #B... Dry salted, # B... Dry flint.... Sheep pelta wool estimated.

LUMBER Was in moderate demand and steady
The stipments continue fair, and the monthly report indicates a much larger reduction in the stock
here in January than many dealers expected. The

port indicates a much larger reduced here in January than many dealers yard prices are annexed. First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. Third clear do. First and second clear rough, 1 inch. Third clear do. First and second clear dressed siding. Common dressed siding. Flooring, second common, dressed. Box boards, 13 inch and upwards. A stock boards, 16 inch and upwards. A stock boards, 16 inch inch. Pencing, first quality. Fencing, first quality. Fencing, first quality. Fencing, first quality. Fencing, Dimension stuff. 20 inches prices in the price of the prices Shingles, standard
Shingles, stoleden
Shingles, stoleden

\*\*EFALS\*\*

\*\*EFALS\*\*

\*\*TINNERS\*\*

\*\*FOCK—Were in

\*\*EFALS\*\*

\*\*TINNERS\*\*

\*\*FOCK—Were in

\*\*Tinnels and firms the recent advance. Quotatic

\*\*Tinnels and firms the recent advance. Quotatic

\*\*Tinnels and firms the recent advance. Quotatic

\*\*Tinnels and first the fock

\*\*Tinne 11.00

Bar-tin
Solder
Pig lead, \$ B.
Pig le Fence wire \$ B. Wire is guoted at a discount of 25 per cent, instead of 40. Wire is guoted at a discount of 25 per cent, instead of 40. NAILS—Were steady at \$5.25 per keg.

OILS—There was a moderate movement at generally steady prices. Most lines were firmly held. Lard oil was 2650 lower. We quote:

Carbon, 100 degrees test. 1754

Carbon, headingh, 175 degrees test. 1754

Carbon, headingh, 175 degrees test. 1754

Lard, No. 2. 25

Linseed, raw 35

Linseed, raw 35

Whale, winter bleached 55

Whale, winte

CHICAGO.
Cattle. P. 2,561 P.5
Chicago. Cattle. R. 2,561 P.5
Chicago. Cattle. R. 2,561 P.5
Chicago. Cattle. R. 2,561 P.5 

reported, amounting to 8,184 head. The largest arrivals for any previous day were for Sept. II, 1879, when they reached 1,898 head. On April 22, 1872, they were 7,816 head.

CATTLE—Shipping cattle suffered a sharp decline, and other descriptions were weak in sympathy. The receipts were larger by 186 head than ever before received, and with a prospect of a pretty liberal run for Priday shippers were little inclined to pay previous figures. They did not meet with very serious opposition in their efforts to get down prices, as the enormous supply had a damaging effect upon sellers, and there was a very general desire to close out at the best figures obtainable. Extra grades were wanted by exporters, and, although the offerings of that class were more liberal than on any previous day of the season, there was an outlet at prices not especially lower than prevailed on the earlier days of the week. Butchers' and canners' stuff also held up pretty well, but fair to proof shipping grades were off anywhere from 18650, and were hard to sell at that reduction. In a quiet way good many cattle were picked up, but enough were left yet a star close to meet the probable wants of Friday's a star close to meet the probable wants of Friday's a star close to meet the probable wants of Friday's a star close to meet the probable wants of Friday's a star close to meet an except played for that day equal the number of a further decline. The quality averaged good,—bette further decline. The quality averaged grood,—bette further decline. The quality averaged grood,—bette further decline at a veryage, and better, too, than it must be to an assiss at \$1,004.65 is, while there were a number of man assiss at \$1,004.65 is, while there were a number of the for more quotations.—efficies as for the form form former quotations.—efficies as a starting of the country of t

HOGS—There was a furi esterday in the receipts, mother notch. The mark but when BUFFALO, Fob. 5.—CATELE—Receipts, 1,39; msrner and not quotably higher; fair to medium, st. 81; good to dholes steers, \$4,50; msrket and not quotably higher; fair to good Western and flugs. 81; choice to fancy, \$5,505, 73; fair to choice the flugs. 81; choice to fancy, \$5,505, 73; fair to choice Camerop, \$4,505,505; fair to good Canada lamba, \$5,505,505; fair to choice Camerop, \$4,505,505; fair to good Canada lamba, \$5,505,505; fair to choice Camerop, \$4,505,505; fair to good Canada lamba, \$5,505,505; fair to good Canada lamba, \$5,505; fai ST. House, Berling and Consider the St. House, Berlings, BAST LIBERTY.

SHEEP-Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for three days, 5,400; nothing doing; all through consignments. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—BEEVES—Receip number (0) were taken for export; sis the remainder: \$1.75.50.75 for medium to extra seem; shipments, 300 live, 750 quarters.
SHEEP—Receipts, 6.500; no important change in prices, but rather firmer tone; sheep, \$5.005.00; smb, \$6.005.7, 40; shipments, 200 carcasses.
SWINE—Receipts, 4,700; market fairly steady at \$1.95.60.30, with two car-loads light Ohio hogs at \$1.25.

Gall, with two car-loads ligat Ohio hops at 5.179.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—CATTLE—The Price Currel reports enttle receipts the past week, Lidg; shipments, 2,50; steady; native shippers, \$6.654.50; native suckers and feeders. R.5054.50; native cover, \$1.554.50; corred. \$2.5763.50; Texas, \$2.252.50.

HOGS—Receipts the past week. II.171; shipments, 3,165; weak; choice heavy, \$1.1554.50; light shippers and mixed packing, \$2.555.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatching, \$1.6054.50; butchers, \$1.504.60; receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,800.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Shipments, \$50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Feb. & Ghain—There was an unusually light movement in winter wheat, and as variable prices, opening at an advance of about ½c per he on last evening's quotations, influenced by the favorable tenor of early reports from the West, but weakening, the market winding up for the day utterly likeless. The export trade has been checked in part by the confident views of the principal holders, who were represented as refusing to entertain bids within 1 or 2c a but of current quotations for important lime especially of No. 2 red and No. 1 white. Cable advices were of an adverse tenor. Spring wheat was again lifeless and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Hog products—A moderate movement reported, but at lower prices, under a pressure to realize. Meas lightly dealt in for prompt delivery quoted at the close at \$12.124/212.5 for ordinary brands; other kinds very dull and unsettled. In the option line meas pork was in moderate demand, electing at \$12.80212.70 for new for February, and \$12.80 in request on the basis of former quotations. Bacon inactive, with long clear at \$7.00. Western steam lard more active for early delivery, at a shary fall in prices. Sales were reported of \$1.00 to a \$1.8067.55 for new (of the amount at least 1.50 tes were for exporte, and 50 tes of quality at \$7.00. In the option line lard was in more demand at a reduction of an with February quoted at the close at \$5.00 and 1.00 tes solid a slow trade reported in beef and boof hama at anchanged rates.

BUTTER AND CHERSE—Was in fair request on \$5 in the object of the Continual and changed rates.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—FLOU GRAIN—Wheat—Western in inter, spot and February, 1.09(61.44;April, 814.54;61.45); mt Western mixed, spot, st arch, 846614(c; April, 834; arch, 846614(c; April, 634; uner, 846

MILWAUE

NEW

S: XXX. 85.75-66.00; Corn in good der

PHILADELE

BALTIMO

ST. LOUI

CINCINNA

at St. Oats quiet at 20. Rye at dail at 37c.
PROVISIONS-Pork unsettled I Lard dull and lower closed a lower shoulders \$4.00; clear ris \$4.20; clear ris \$4.20;

Account of the state of the sta oven SERD—Quiet; prime, 1009—Heavy at \$5.10; mixed oaed; Wheat weak; No. 2 ro 11.584. Corn dull and MTS-Wheat, 1,000 bu;

KANSAS CIT

Special Dispatch to The Cal

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5.—

Current reports: Wheat-Records

S.535 bu; shipments, 80,200 bu; shipments, 118,306; firmer; No. 2, cas

Ac.

PEORIA. III., Feb. 5.—GRAIN—Constitution of the constitution of th DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—FLOUR-Du GRAIN-Wheaf dull and heav white, 8.24; February, 81.24; .36; May 41.31 bid; milling, 1 apta, 3,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—GRA 2 red, 81.2631.25. Corn stead ady at 26.252.

BUFFALO, Pob & GRAIN-W 80 bu No. 1 hard Dubuth at \$1.55. O Inactive. Barley inactive. Oats of Western at the in store;

PETROLEI DRY GOOD
ORY. Figh. & Cotton
and prices again advan
Lawrence L L. Mas
was sheetings are advan
and firm. Cuchece shirt
as goods, and plomes a

NS, La., Feb. 5.—HAY—Demi-her; ordinary quoted at \$21.0 0.00; choice, \$36.00@27.00.

PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE

Nominal.
et: Rio cargoes, 134(a1734c.
et: A soft, 594c.
if at \$1.00/col. 11.
uil and unchanged.
lour, \$21 bris; wheat, 77,000 bu; (1,00 bu; 77e, 500 bu.
Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu.
L 157,500 bu; corn, 38,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS. 18. Feb. 6.—FLOUB—Ensier; fancy, 85.00 8.12% March; choice, \$5.82% bid cash; \$6.00 May; family, \$5.65 bid cash; XXX, \$5.50 pril; 8.05 May; ramily, 8.05 pid caan; AAA, 8.05 pid; 8.05 May.

@main.—Wheat opened lower and advanced; No. 2,

254 cash; 8.25461.254, 8.2661.254 March; 8.2546

pril; No. 3 do, 81.2061.204. Corn dull at 34c cash and

abruary; 3593546 March; 354635546 April; 3754636

ag. Oats dull at 344c bid cash; 345c February. Ryo

mor at 54c bid. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISHY.—Steady at \$156.

PROVISIONS—Fork lower; 872.374 cash; \$22.774 Feb
may; 81.56612.534 April. Dry sait meats dull and

wer at \$2.56445, 84.466.48, \$1.5665.69. Bacon lower;

one clear, \$5.30 Lard lower at \$7.254.

MECHTER—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, \$8.000 bu; corn.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, \$1.000 bu; corn.

Ond bu; cast, \$1.000 bu; arther, \$3.000 bu; corn.

Ond bu; cast, \$1.000 bu; as, \$1.000 bu; corn.

MAUREE, Feb. 5.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. AIN—Wheat opened firm and 1/4c higher, and ed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.30; No. 1 SHIPMENTS Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 3,200 bu; bar-

NEW YORK.
L-Birves-Receipts, 1,300; of this hen for export; smaghterers used \$210.75 for medium to extra steers;

7.03 sil. D for medium to extra score;
a, 5.50; no important change in
firmer tone; sheep, 5.0026.0; iamba,
nis. 20 carcasses.
a, 4.70; market fairly steady at \$4.90
r-loads ligat Ohio hogs at \$5.156.

KANSAS CITY.
patch to The Omicago Tribuna.
but A.—CATTLE—The Price Current
ights the past week, 2.03; sinpmenta.
ve shippers, \$5.00.4.00; native success
\$10.06.4.30; native cows, \$1.56.2.30;
0; Texas, \$2.20.2.35.
the past week, 11.131; shipmenta,
a heavy, \$4.156.4.30; light shippers
g, \$5.656.4.10.

g. Sacoda 10.

"CINGINNATI.
b. 5.—Hoos—Dult; common. \$1.500

j; packing. \$1.500.4.5; butchers, \$1.500

j; shipments, 1.50.

INDIANA POLIS.
Ind., Feb. 5.—Hoos—Quiet at \$1.500

head; shipments, 505.

atch to The Chicago Tribune. b. 5-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 129;

Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 2d; di: No. 2, 10s: white, No. 1, 10s 9d; l. 11s 1d; No. 2, 7s 8d. Corn—New, 10s 1, 6s 7d.

Trk, 60s. Lard, 39s 6d.

B. 6.—Evening — Cotton—Market 1-16d; sales S,630 bales; speculation American, 6,000.

B. HEFFINED PETIFOLEUM—62044.

48 91 25s; pale, 9s.

L.—PETROLEUM—18947.

BUT PETROLEUM—18947.

be received a. m.—Piour, & scients.

2 26@10s 10d; spring, 10s.210s 761;

club, 10s 80d 11s 1d. Old corn, 5s 761;

2 2 Lurd, 20s 6d.

3 Lurd, 20s 6d.

3 Lurd, 20s 6d.

3 Lurd, 20s 6d.

4 Lurd, 20s 6d.

5 Lurd,

LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat stendy: spring, 4ts 6d. Corn strong. Car-pat quiet. Corn firm.

apring, 48 6d. Corn strong. Sat quiet. Corn firm.

IEW YORK.

the to The Chicago Tribuna.

5.—GRAIN—There was an unment in winter wheat, and st variate at an advance of about ½c per bu lotations, influenced by the favor-reports from the Wost, but weak-rinding up for the day utterly lifetrade has been checked in part by so of the principal holders, who a refusing to entertain bids within nt quotations for important lines, ed and No. 1 white. Cable advices tonor. Spring wheat was again ed.

E products—A moderate movest lower prices, under a pressure thily dealt in for prompt delivery: se at \$12.12½-\$12.25 for ardinary very dull and unsettled. In the ork was in moderate demand, close new for February, and \$12.00012.75 for April. Cut means asis of former quotations. Bacon clear at \$7.00. Western steam land early delivery, at a sharp at closing for contract at \$2.000 tos all closing for contract at \$2.000 t

TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

CINCINNATI.

CINCI LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—COTTON—Higher at 12%c.
FLOUB-Market dull; extra. \$4.5004.75; do family, \$5.563.50; No. 1, \$5.7503.00; fancy, \$8.2507.25.
GRAIN—Wheat-Market dull at \$1.30. Corn—Market dull; white, \$60; mixed, \$60. Oats—Market dull; white, \$60; mixed, \$60. Oats—Market dull; white, \$60; mixed, \$60. By \$60. B

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. D. Feb. & GHAIN—Wheat weak; amber Michiago, spot, \$1.234; No. 2 red Michigan, \$1.3154; April, \$1.334; May, \$1.25 bid; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.35. Corn weak; high-mixed, \$940; No. 2 Michigan, \$00; May, \$50; rejected, \$3.0. Oats neglected.
CLOVER SEED—Quiet; prime, \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.45. HOGS—Heavy at \$5.10; mixed weights, \$5.10. Closed; Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter, March, \$1.304. May, \$1.304. Corn dull and lower at \$540 asked; RECRIPTS—Wheat, \$400 bu; corn, \$2,000 bu; oats, some

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats BOSTON. BOSTON.

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BOS

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 bris; corn, co, as bu. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,000 bu. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 2,500 bu; shipments, 80,200 bu; steady; No. 2, cash, 1.13; February, 8.1.3; No. 3, cash, 8.00; February, 11.20. Corn—Receipts the past week, 165,334 bu; shipments, 119,336; firmer; No. 2, cash, 20/40; February, 13/40.

PEORIA. III., Peb. 5.—GRAIN—Corn dull and lower; high-mixed, 3046250; mixed, 80463046. Onts dull: 80.1 white, 3046. Rye innetive but firm; No. 2, 75% of the control of the Highwines-Inactive; distillers' finished on bast

DETROIT. DETROIT.

DETROIT.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; extra nominal: No. 1 white. 81.24; February. 81.24; March, 81.275; April, 81.284; May 81.21 bid; milling, No. 1, nominal. Recepts 5.00 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Delianapolis, Feb. 5.—Ukain—Wheat steady:
No. 2 red \$1.361.25. Corn steady at \$600045. Oats BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Feb & GRAIN-Wheat dull; sales 500 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.50. Corn inactive. Rye inactive. Barley inactive. Oats dull; sale 1 car No. 1 Western at 400 in store;

Oswaco, N. Y., Feb. & -Guain-Wheat nominally anchanged. Corn steady: Western mixed, Sc.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged; standard white, 19test, 3/c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 5.—PETROLEUM—Market opened
duies with 10.5% bid, advanced and closed at \$1.10
bid, shipments, Zub bris, averaging, 30.00 brist
transactions, 30.000 brist.

TETRILITO, Feb. 5.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude,
11.00 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 75/c, Philacapina delivery.

DRY GOODS. New York, Feb. 3.—Outton goods market very strong, and prices again advancing. Pequot wide sheetings, Lawrence L. L. Massachusetts B. B. and other brown sheetings are advanced. Prints in good fammad and firm. Cocheco shirtings up to to. Gingland, dress goods, and piques active. Men's year of woolehs in good request and firm.

COTTON.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Feb. & SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE
Sleady at 88c.

AMUSEMENTS

serted which was new to those who have seen the opera before. The part of Lacrtes, for instance, which has always been insignificant, was made in reality the acting part of the piece, and developed some capital comedy work in the hands of that very versatile and vivacious actor, M. Jutean; while the part of Prederic, taken by Mile. Angèle, who locked admirably in her handsome costumes, is almost without a note. Mile. Marié's Mignon, dramatically, was very strong, and so long as she confined herself to the lighter and more pathetic passages her singing was very pleasant, but every intense measure only served to call out the coarser and harder parts of her voice. Her singing of the "Romance" in the first act and the "Styrienne" in the Boudoir scene were very ciever, and were encored. Mile. Leroux-Bouvard made her first appearance of the season in the rôle of Phâina. She is rather stiff and precise in action, with scarcely enough of the coquetry and abandon that belong to the part. At times her singing was very greeable, but in the Polacca her execution was very crude and rough, and her effort could hardly be called more than screaming, though it received an enthasiastic encore. Capoul was one of the best Wühelms that has ever appeared here. His fine ability as an actor and the warmth and intensity of his style in singing made his personation a great success, and one which deserved the generous applause it received. It was the only legitimate effort of the evening. M. Jouard acted the part of Lotario with good taste, and developed quite a good quality of bass in his singing, though his style was very fauity. The chorus was fair in its work, but the orchestra was attrocious. As a whole, the work was most interesting for its dramatic strength and for the new qualities of lightness and vivacity which characterized it. In this respect it was decided

CRITICISM IN CINCINNATI. The Cincinnati Commercial has a critic who fairly revels in his work. He did the opening

"Sonnamous was given as to the chorus, he says:

"We have always, when the chorus began to torture the air with bad chords, strident screams, greams, or seesawing rhythms, quietly folded the outstretched eager antenne of attention, and taken a little interregnum of listening, dozing off as best were possible, till the noise had blown over; but last evening it was really possible to listen to the chorus with satisfaction."

Arditi gets the following handsome notice:

"His notes were not jostled out of rank, but measure followed measure like the pendulum of the clock of Fate, unchecked, uncheckable. After the temporary overcast of the radiant opera with this cloud of fear, it burst out again like a triumphant sun conquering the mists and vapors, and the scene, which is so full of touching interest, was given in a way which raised the pleasure to enthusiasm."

Del Puente and Campanini also come in for their share of rhapsody:

"Many baritones are endowed with throats of hemp, and tenors with larynnes which seem to be constructed of cotton, but Mr. Del Puente has a throat of genuine vibrating stuff, and Mr. Campanini must have the strings of an Eolian harp in both his soul and his throat, to utter what the poet Milton has happily called such divine, enchanting ravishment."

Marimon carries off the cake:

livine, enchanting ravishment."

Marimon carries off the cake: # Hocs—Quiet at \$4.2564.50. Dressed hogs dull inchanged at \$4.1564.50. Dressed hogs dull inchanged at \$4.1564.50. But bar-blour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu; bar-blour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 8,500 bu; bar-800 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CONSTRUCTION Steady at 13340. But bar-bull and unchanged.

UNB—Dull and unchanged.

UNB—UNCHANATI.

And Campaning and Marimon arrival and her vision and unchanged.

UNB—UNB—UNCHANATI.

"This lady comes to us as an entire stranger,

only from the strings of twisted intestine which gives life to the shell of the viol family."

And Campanini and Marimon get the following joint notice:

"The duets between Signor Campanini and Mile. Marimon were something to hear. There those liquids thirds and sixths which are so characteristic of Bellini were done with the flow and linked sweetness which makes them melt upon the ear and sound like that music which Tennyson says beguiled the lotus-eaters."

Our critic at the close bursts into poetry:
"There is sweet music there that softer falls Than petals of blown roses on the grass, Or night dews on still waters between walls Of shadowy granit in a gleaming pass;
Music that gentlier on the spirit lies Than tired eyelids on tired eyes, Music that brings sweet calm down from the blissful skies."

Evidently Cincinnati is the musical centre.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The management of this theatre, in the selection of the weekly bill, seldom make a mistake in gauging the taste of their patrons, and consequently the Academy's glittering auditorium is usually filled by a pleased audience. Since Monday evening the Carrolls, in their character songs and dances, have opened the entertainment, and the second event in the program has been the Stewart Sisters, whose duets captivate the boys. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cotton follow in a "taking" act, and Little Idalene Cotton, a bright child with a pretty face and fair hair, in her songs, dances, and recitations has become quite a favorit. After the variety ollo which always opens the evening at this house a drama is presented. That running at present is entitled "Just His Luck." the stirr me episodes of which are heartily relished by the habitues of the Academy. Mr. E. T. Goodrich, a favorit over the river, personates the hero, who from a daredevil sort of a chap develops as the play progresses into an ardent lover. Miss Lizzie Fletcher plays the heroine, and Miss Annie Boyd rather cleverly assumes a soubret part.

HAMLIN'S.

Frank Chanfrau is again with us. This time he is at Hamlin's, and he is drawing, as he generally does, large audiences. For twelve years this actor has been giving us his characterization of Kit Redding,—an able piece of acting; and the truth and vigor of Mr. Chanfrau's interpretation has only saved Clifton Tayleure's piece from an oblivion into which its inherent vulgarity should have consigned it long ago. The piece is a vulgar article, dealing with vulgar people, and with vulgar incidents in the main. There are pienty of situations, such as they are, in the play which appeal to the gallery, lots of gunpowder, and a good deal of bowie-knife flourishing and bordes bravado. Mr. Chanfrau brings a company equal to the requirements of the play, which are not very exacting. Among the troupe we may mention appreciatively Mr. Fulton itussell for his capable assumption of the villain, Manuel Bond. HAMLIN'S.

"LES FOURCHAMBAULTS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Fob. 4.—Allow me to express my hearty approval of your criticism on Mr. Dalziel's adaptation of "Les Fourchambaults" at Hooley's. I was present at the performance last evening with a lady; and whilst, as an intelligent man, I ame bound to admire the strength of the piece and the superiority of the acting there are certainly some scenes in it which are not fit to be placed before women and children. The adapter should have pruned down the objectionable features referred to, and his piece would then have been not only of intense interest, but one to see which a gentleman might have taken his wife without blushing. Yours truly. A CONSTANT THEATRE-PATRON.

"MY PARTNER."

A rather important dramatic event will be the first production of this drama on Monday at Haverly's. It is by Bartley Campbell, and is said to be the strongest work he has yet written. At the Union Equare-Theatre, New York, it opened the season. "Ari instantaneous hit was made, and from that hour the fortunes of Bartley Campbell began to brightes." It was the first New York success he had ever had. "My Partner" is a four-act melodrama introducing twelve persons and depicting aspects and incidents of real life in California in days before the War. "LES FOURCHAMBAULTS."

DRAMATIC NOTES. cault will sail for England nex

Every theatre in Cincinnati is now open on Sunday night, Pike's at last having succumbed. That extraordinary fellow Herrmann begins a prief engagement at McVicker's on Monday

ried in Boston.

Miss Venie Clancy and a gentleman by the name of De Camp will not be married. This statement is made officially—by the lady.

They say that Gilbert and Sullivan's copyright in "The Pirates" is shaky, because the work was first performed in England, and because the authors are aliens.

Grand Opera-House.

Blanche Carrelli is the happy possessor of a monkey in a cage. It is only a little monk,—about one-quarter the size of Paolo Marié's,—but Blanche thinks almost as much of it as she does of Henri.—Dramatic Mirror. Mr. George Learock, who intends starring in "Philip Gordon, Miner," the play now running at the Olympic, speaks of putting a soubret character in the piece,—an alteration which can scarcely fail to be an improvement.

The lessess of the Boston Theatre say that the business of Den Thompson at that house has been to per cent better than anticipated. There Thompson is now in his third week, and the spormous auditorium is packed nightly.

enormous auditorium is packed nightly.

Maude Branscombe, the most bephotographed woman on the stage, has a baby in Cincinnati a year old. A reporter of the Enquirer has been interviewing it. He says it's like the mother,—a piece of information which should make the photograph-speculator rejoice.

At a breakfast recently given in New York by J. W. Collier in honor of A. M. Palmer, of Union Square, a large number of professionals were present. The conversation drifted to the subject of Sunday performances. In the New York Times we find the remarks reported. The tone of the whole talk was serious, and showed that the better element of the profession were against Sunday performances.

the better element of the profession were against Sunday performances.

Emile Zola thinks he is telling us something new when he says in his latest work: "You may induce an actress to drape herself in rags, but, if she has lost the first brilliancy of her beauty, you will never induce her to dress as a working-girl, if she knows that poor dress detracts from beauty. For her it is sometimes a question of life, for under the actress is the woman, who often needs to be beautiful. This is the reason which almost continually falsifies the costume in contemporary piecea."

Adolp Neuendorff, director of the Germania

Adolph Neuendorff, director of the Germania Theatre, in Fourteenth street, has commenced, through ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, an action in the Supreme Court for \$5.00 damages against Gustav Amberg, manager of the Thalia Theatre. The basis of the suit is the alleged non-fulfillment of Mr. Amberg to deliver the latest German success, the "Seccadet," now being played under the name of the "Royal Middy" at Daly's Theatre, and other operas, to Mr. Neuendorff according to a contract executed by him. The case will be heard on the 11th inst.—New Fork Herald.

case will be heard on the 11th inst.—New York Herald.

Gilbert's "Wedding March" has been produced at the New York Park Theatre with strong cast. The Trib" ne of that city calls it is jumble of howling nonsense," and thinks that the production of a few more such pieces wil result in ridding the stage of the present excess of stage buffoonery. The Herald, on the contrary, thinks it "full of comical situations," plentifully "crammed with laughter-provoking dialog," and swears that it "fairly sparkles and crackles with merry fun from end to end." The Times says it causes "bolsterous merriment on the part of the audience."

Times says it causes "boisterous merriment on the part of the audience."

Last evening "La Perichole" was given to a not over large audience, but in a style which deserved a crowded house. Capoul and Marié, as the street singers, were at their best, the latter especially giving her part, wild and as full of abandon as it is, without a suggestion of vulgarity or coarseness, and singing it with something more than her customary excellence. The Letter song was by far the best singing she has done here. Capoul also threw himself into his part with his customary fervor and intensity, and sang with great success, though this opera does not give him many opportunities for the style of work in which he is most effective. Jouard, Duplan, and Mesieres were admirable in the drunken soene, and kept the house in a roar with their eccentric work in three different and pronounced styles of intoxication. At the close of the act, all the artists received a double call before the curtain, in which some of the supernumeraries also participated, owing to the awkward stage management. The chorus and orchestra were better than usual. This evening, "Barbe Bleue" will be given for Mile, Mariés benefit.

better than usual. This evening, "Barbe Bleue" will be given for Mile, Marie's benefit.

A member of the Maggie Mitchell party while playing in Marshal, Tex., recently had a conversation with Currie, the murderer of the actor Ben Porter. In the course of the talk Currie said that he was sorry that Barrymore and Miss Cummins had not come back to testify, as he thought the testimony would beein his favor and not against him. Currie gives a somewhat contradictory account of his actions on the eventful day on which Porter was killed, as he affirms that bad luck had attended him during the previous day while playing faro, and as a consequence he had taken a great deal of whisky, and was under its influence when the shooting took place. At one time Currie stated that, being on a spree at that time, he had little or no recollection of what had taken place just before the homicide. Currie's befuddled brain, however, recalled the fact, as he stated it, that he and Barrymore had insulted him by calling him a "loafer." Currie said that passing through the lunch-room of the depot Barrymore replied that he same faro-table during the day and that Barrymore had insulted him by calling him a "loafer." Currie said that passing through the lunch-room of the depot Barrymore remarks for me?" Barrymore replied that he did, and started, so Currie stated, for him with his hand on his hip as if to draw a pistol. At this Currie shot with the well-known result. Currie said that his position as detective of the Texas Central Railroad had made him many enemies who had menaced his life. He was of the opinion that Porter and Barrymore were two of this type who were trying to pick a quarrel with him. When told the kind of a man his victim (Porter) was, Currie said: "I have lately understood that he was a good man, and I am very sorry for his death." Currie is positive that he never said aught against Miss Cummins while in the depot or before visiting that place. He is sanguine of being cleared at his trial, which is set for June, on the grou

NORTHERN ICE CROP. NORTHERN ICE CROP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Feb. 5.—During the past week ice has formed in this vicinity of the thickness of six or eight inches. Large gangs of men have begun cutting ice in the Kinnickinnick basin for cooling purposes in breweries and packing-houses. The sudden change to cold weather, with its attendant formation of ice, must be a source of aggravation to brewers eries and pacture, with its attendant formation of toe old weather, with its attendant formation of toe, must be a source of aggravation to brewers and others who have made contracts for full supplies from extreme northern points, and are paying anywhere from \$12 to \$20 per ear-load for transportation.

ELGIN INSANE ASYLUM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Trustees of the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane held their monthly meeting to-day, auditing bills aggregating \$11,850. The resolution in relation to the collection of the Cook County debt for the care and clothing of patients was held over for further consideration.

MICHIGAN PIONEERS. MICHIGAN FIUNELIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSINO, Mich., Feb. 5.—The seventh annual meeting of the State Pioneer Society at Representative Hall closed this evening. The attendance has been large. The Hon. H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, was elected President.

The Pittsburg Riots. The authorities of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, finding they could not make the State pay the losses to railroad companies and business-men growing out of the Pittsburg riots of 1877, have been negotiating with the claimants, and thus far the claims have been adjusted thus: and thus far the claims have been adjusted thus:

Original claim. Compromise.

Pennsylvania B. R. Co. \$2,612,000.00 \$1,600,000.00

Pullman Car Co. 76,629.00 \$5,000.00

Grain Elevator Co. 211,210.00 128,500.00

Union News Company. 956.19 \$73.63

B. Thompson's Nephews, wool. 11,798.95 8,849.21

Hostetter & Smith, bitters. 400.00 200.00

C. E. Willis, coffee 477.21 360.10

John F. Dravo, coke and 5,971.55 3,789.23

Morgan & Co., coke. 11,218.00 7,638.89

Total .....\$2,938,460.83 \$1,810,010.86
The remaining claims will probably be settled at 50 per cent.

Want to See for Themselves.

Paris Trus Kentuckian.

Notwithstanding all the horrors reported as to life in our Penitentiary, there continues to be numerous candidates for free board there. I suffered with Rheumatism for two years, in my left shoulder and right arm, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of St. Jabobs Oil oured me.

A. HEILMAN, Pittsburg, Pa. THE RAILROADS.

The Grand-Trunk Line Already Contracting for Freight to Europe.

Preparations Making for Active Operations on the Northern Pacific Extension.

Rumored Troubles in the Camp of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Discussing the Removal of the Kansas Pacific Headquarters, and Consequent Changes.

Railroad circies were considerably stirred up yesterday, says the Globe-Democrat, when the rumor passed around that C. C. Cobb, General Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, had been appointed to a similar position on the Missouri Pacific, vice F. E. Fowler, resigned, The rumor also reported Daniel M. Kendrick as having been appointed to succeed Mr. Cobb. A Globe-Democrat reporter, knowing that it was intended to keep this quiet for a week or two, called on Mr. Cobb and congratulated him on his new position. The railroad man appeared very much astonished and wanted to know what the reporter was driving at. A few brief remarks by the reporter convinced Mr. Cobb that his appointment was known, which forced the gentleman to admit its truthfulness. He further stated that Mr Kendrick had been appointed to take his piace. The gentleman in question out an important figure in railroad circles.

Mr. Fowler, the outgoing General Passenger Agent of the Pacific, was formerly in the Auditor's office of that road, and about eighteen months ago he was appointed Acting General Passenger Agent. He succeeded so well that in a short while he was a full-fiedged General Passenger Agent. He worked hard, and became very efficient in his department. A change of administration took place some months since, and, as usual, other heads of departments were selected. Mr. Fowler is well known, and will FOWLER HAS BESIGNED. a short while he was a full-fledged General Passenger Agent. He worked hard, and became very efficient in his department. A change of administration took place some months since, and, as usual, other heads of departments were selected. Mr. Fowler is well known, and will have no trouble in getting a like position on another road.

Mr. Cobb, who takes his place, has been connected with the Indianapolis & St. Louis for nearly ten years as its General Passenger Agent. He showed wonderful diplomacy when rates were being out, and all mainer of ensaring agreements were proposed. He was always keen enough to look out for his road. The passenger earnings have increased steadily for some years past. Mr. Kendrick was, until yesterday, one of the ticket agents at the Union ticket-office, but has served a long time under Mr. Cobb, in the General Office of the Indianapolis & St. Louis. He is perfectly familiar with every detail of the General Passenger Department, and, although young in years, Mr. Cobb says he is just the man for the place.

The change, as regards the Pacific, will take place between now and the 10th of the month, and Mr. Kendrick will assume control of the Indianapolis & St. Louis to-day.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

The annual report of the Canada Southern Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, has just been issued. The total earnings were \$2,995,365.68, against \$2,480,872.65 in 1878. The total operating expenses were \$2,448,090.41, leaving net earnings of \$547,375.27. Deducting from this \$391,452.50, accrued interest on the new first mortgage bonds, leaves a surplus of \$155,822.77, against \$157,188.18 in 1878. The construction account for the year amounted to \$310,128.75, and the conjument account to \$348. \$310,128.57, and the equipment account to \$348,-563.75. A large addition has been made to the rolling stock out of the puoceds of the new first mortgage bonds. These have been disposed of as follows: Amount authorized, \$14,000,000; nsed in refunding old issue and in purchase of bonds of other companies, in accordance with the "arrangement scheme," \$11,272,050.04; use for construction and equipment and in payment of floating debt, \$2.25,264.67; held for refunding and, for further purchases of bonds, \$311,04.99; total, \$33,808,416.70; balance of Company's reserve, \$191,583.30. The Company's liabilities are as follows: Capital stock, \$15,009,009; new first mortgage bonds at stock, \$15,009,000; new first mortgage bonds at par, \$239,000; new first mortgage bonds at par, \$239,000; new first mortgage bonds at par, \$239,000; new first mortgage bonds at par, \$289,000; new first-mortgage bonds at \$18,497,311.71; new first mortgage to see the part of the part \$855,000; capital stock Eric & Ningara Railway Company, \$100,000; capital stock Michigan, Midland & Canada Railroad Company, \$204,125; firstmortgage bonds of the above-named companies, \$973,000, \$1,492,506.25, \$600,000, and \$216,495, respectively; capital stock New York Central Sleeping-Car Company, \$25,000; capital stock International Bridge Company, \$100; materials and supplies on hand, \$225,884.32; bills and accounts receivable, \$221,888.13; uncollected balances in hands of agents, \$348,000.78; cash, \$137,48474; total, \$30,370,288.78. The total length of main line and branches is 467.55 miles.

DANGER IN TRAVELING. The risk of sudden death, says the Journal of Chemistry, is very trifling compared with the inevitable injury sustained by every individual who has to make a long journey by rail. The traveler really takes his life in his hand whentraveler really takes his life in his hand when-ever he sets out. The danger is less from acci-dent than design, less from misplaced switches than from misplaced ventilators, less from bad road-beds than from bad air. We are not now than from misplaced ventilators, less from bad road-beds than from bad air. We are not now speaking of the barbaric nuisance of having to smell, breathe, and bathe in the smoke, soot, and cinders pouring in from the engine, which, until some other method is found to obviate the difficulty, ought to be in the rear of the train instead of the front. Of all conductors, brakemen, porters, and passengers, probably not one in the thousand understands the vital importance of pure air, nor indeed do they know what pure air is. To the conductor's mind, as to that of the majority of his passengers, the comfort of the car depends upon the temperature,—it is a matter of warmth or cold entirely. A warm car, or more commonly a hot car, is the one desideratum, albeit the warmth is the product of animal heat from fifty bodies, many of them not very clean, and of exhalations from fifty pair of lungs, with little chance for the escape of vitiated air or the ingress of pure air,—a condition of things tending to produce a state of "blue blood" not contemplated by the haut ton. When the life current comes up to the lungs to be changed from blue to red, to throw off there the carbonic acid and take in oxygen,—and the whole volume of blood makes this circuit once in every half minute, or over 100 times an hour,—fif there is a lack of sufficient ventilation in the car or sitting-room or sleeping-room, the blood cannot undergo this vital transformation. It goes back to the heart, and from themee is pumped through the arteries from crown to sole, throughout the complicated mesh-work of the capfilaries, in a state entirely unfitted to perform its functions of supplying oxygen to all parts of the body, or carrying off the waste particles resulting from the "neverceasing death" of the atoms composing the body, and of replacing these with fresh, living atoms, or, as it is usually put, "repairing the waste."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who was in the city a day or two ago, stated that a large amount of work has been done on the Dakota Division of his road west of the Missouri River during the present winter, and preparations are being made to push the construction as soon as the severe weather is over. Mr. Sargent expects to have completed and open for business about 150 miles of road west of the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 205 miles from Bismarck to the Yellowstone will be opened by September next. The work for the Yellowstone Division will be put under contract as soon as the engineers now making a survey of the line have completed their work and located the road. This part of the line will traverse a large portion of the finest pasture-lands in Montana, and Mr. Sargent says that its completion will give the line an immense business in the way of bringing cattle to the States. Contracts have already been made to bring out a large number the current year. In point of quality the Montana cattle are not inferiar to the best grain-fed stock raised in the States. Work on the Pacific end of the road is also being pushed forward. The rails for the 200 miles of track now under contract to Lake Pen d'Orelle are on hand at the present eastern terminus of the division.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The new Grand Trunk Railway from this city will be virtually gooned for freight business. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC. York. He says that the new arrangement will certainly change the interior details of the Kansas City office, but to what extent he cannot at present say. The prevailing opinion is that the principal change will be made in the Auditor's Department. The department of Mr. Muier, General Freight-Agent, will come next to that of the Auditor in the matter of change. Taken altogether, however, a sweeping change will not be made in the Kansas City office. The business of the Kansas City office. The business of the Kansas City ag it was transacted before the consolidation. It is said the consolidation would work to the benefit of Kansas City, even if the general offices of the Kansas Pacific Road were removed to Omaha. The old pool arrangement has been broken, and the benefits resulting from this are greater than the evil effects of any injury that might follow in consequence of the removal of the general offices.

A CELEBRATED CASE ENDED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—The Hon. William H. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 5.—The Hon. William H. Upson received a telegram to-day announcing the settlement in New York and London of the suit of the United States Rolling-Stock Company against the Atlantic & Great Western Company, for the rental of rolling-stock, etc. The papers have been signed, and the terms will be arranged in one week. The amount involved is between \$1,200,000 and \$1,400,000. By the terms of the settlement the Atlantic & Great

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway for the month of January were as follows:

Net increase..... 

Mr. A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, who is a settled by the best class of emigrants, many of whom come from Germany and Russia. Mr. C. B. Smith, the foreign Land Agent of the Company, is now in Europe, and is continually sending over a number of emigrants. Most of these people settle between Newton and Fort Dodge. The Company has not yet commenced to sell its lands west of Fort Dodge. Mr. Johnson says there is no finer land for agricultural purposes in the country than is found around Newton and for 100 miles west of that point. His Company has just sold ten sections of very fine land south of Hutchinson to to the St. Patrick's Colony from this city.

Hutchinson to to the St. Patrick's Colony from this city.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press says: "It is learned that H. H. Porter, the President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, has sold out his entire interest in that line of road. It is said he made about \$1,500,000 by the operation. He owned the entire common stock of \$4,000,000, and has disposed of it in the stock market at prices ranging from 35 to 55 cents on the dollar. The stock was sold to the public, but it will probably fall eventually into the hands of the Northwestern." If the foregoing be true, it is more than likely Jay Gould's syndicate is "the public" to whom Mr. Porter has sold his stock. Mr. Porter is an intimate friend of Mr. Gould and a Director in the Union Pacific. If Gould should get control of this line it will enable him to retaliate upon the Northwestern for the treatment he received while he was making his efforts to gain a permanent footbold in the Directory of that road. The Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis runs from Elroy, Wis., to St. Paul, and is the regular St. Paul outlet for the Chicago & Northwestern, and for this reason is invaluable to the latter road.

### WATCHING THE WICKED.

Spotting the Frequenters of Places of Vice-A Scheme to Purify the Social Atmosphere of New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Various opinions are

given as to the propriety of the Rev. Dr. Crosby's list of prominent persons who visit saloons and houses of ill repute in this city. The Rev. Dr. Prime agrees with Dr. Crosby in believing that its results will be most excellent. Ex-Mayor Wickham is opposed to it. It is asked, Could the detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime blackmail by means of the information they gain? There is said to be a temptation to do so. do so.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Sun to-morrow will

New York, Feb. 3.—The Sun to-morrow will

New York, Feb. 3.—The Sun to-morrow will print a sensation in the form of an article to the effect that Dr. Crosby's Society for the Prevention of Vice has, by constant employment of detectives, obtained the names of men of New York who frequent the houses of prostitution. The Society's report say: "With a view of showing up the magnitude of this evil, an effort is now being made to unmask the personality of the male frequenters of these places, and names and descriptions which have already been collected form quite an important share in the archives of the Society."

D. H. Whitney is the Chairman of the Com-

and descriptions which have already been collected from quite an important share in the present winter, and preparations are being made to push the construction as soon as the severe weather is over. Mr. Sarpent expects to have completed and open for business about 150 miles of road west of the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles from Bismarck to the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles from Bismarck to the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles of road west of the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles of road west of the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles of road west of the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles of road west of the Missouri River early in the summer, and that the whole 30 miles of the Courtest is soon as the engineers now making a survey of the line shave completed their work and located the road. This part of the line will traverse a large portion of the finest pasturer and located the road. This part of the line will traverse a large portion of the finest pasturer and located the road. This part of the states. Contracts have aiready been made to bring out a large number the current your. In point of quality the Morde stock raised in the States, of work on the Pacific end of the road is also being pushed forward. The rails for the 200 miles of the division.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

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READY FOR BUSINESS.

The new Grand Trunk Railway from this city will be virtually opened for freight business that under the past of the format will leave this city with a large consignment of grain for Liverpool, which was contracted for yesterday. This freight tran will

bly end in a detaleration. A cambling-house, more than his weekly salary amounted to. He can't go on that way long. We may tell his employer what is going on, but the chances are that we will be abused for our pains. I told a man once that one of his clerks was gambling, but I don't think I'll tell him again."

"Speaking of defalerations, did you have the C. Borart, the Secretary of the

Pritisured, Pa., Feb. 5.—The present phase of the coal troubles is the advent of a steamsnip agent in this city. His mission is the securing of positions in our coal mines for Belgian miners and their families. He showed a list of firms who have availed themselves of this opportunity. The list includes some large city coal firms besides corporations doing business elsewhere in the State. The stipulations entered into do not require the firms to advance anything towards bringing the men here, and that if the miners do not give satisfaction the operators need not consider the contract binding. Should these Belgian soms of toil put in their appearance in any large numbers serious trouble may be expected. In 1874 a large number of Italians were imported to work in the mines in this neighborhood. They were finally driven away by the strikers, but not before several pitched battles had been fought, in which a number of fives were lost on both sides. Fears are entertained that the Belgians will be freated in the same manner, though the agent says they will come prepared to defend themselves against any who may molest them.

SURVEYING LAKE VESSELS. ben appointed to make a survey of vessels for the Inland Lloyds Association. His jurisdiction extends to the Sarinaw Vailey. Capt. W. H. Rounds vesterday completed similar work here for the Ætna Insurance Company, or rather for E. P. Dors, of Buffalo. Capt. Rounds has in-spected 120 eraft, of which thirty are grain-car-riers and thirteen have grain cargoes on board.

Feeble ladies, aged persons, weakly children, persons of sedentary habits, all need Hop Bit-ters daily.

AMUSEMENTS HAVERLY'S THEATRE, MR. MAURICE GRAU'S

GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY The Grandest Company ever organized for the proper Production of Comic Opers.

To-Night—GALA NIGHT—Benefit of PAOLA MARIE Only time of Offenbach's Popular Opers.

BARBE BLEUE (Blue Beard).

BARRE BLEUE (Bine Beard).

PAOLA MARIE.

DOULOTTE
CAPOUL.

The other characters by Mmes, Gregoire, Delorme,
M. Duplan, Mesieres, Foyard, Jouard.

Saturday Afternoon, Farewell Gals Matinee,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

With the same phenomenal cast and brillant surroundings as at the evening performances.

Saturday Svening, Isst night but one, only time
Gregoid Capoul in the cast.

Paola Marie, Angele, and Capoul in the cast.

Sunday Every, Farewell Night, LA BELLE HELENE.

MONDAY, Peb. 9—LOUIS ALDRICH and CHAS. T.

PARSLOE in BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S famous new
American Play—MY PARTINER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. AST THREE PERFORMANCES of Emile Angier's LES FOURCHAMBAULT! DICKIE LINGARD And Her Charming Comedy Company.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

Sunday, Feb. 8—Dickie Lingard in W. S. Gil powerful play, CHARITY. Monday, Feb. 9—Mr. SOTHERN. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NICHTS AND MATINEE.

Mr. GUS WILLIAMS OUR GERMAN SENATOR,

Will make you laugh
150 Times in 150 Minutes. New Songs, Sayings, Recitations,
AND A TELEPHONE.
Next Week—The Wizard HERRMANN.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. Byery Evening and at Matinees Saturday and Sun-day at 2 o'clock, CHANFRAUasKIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER,

Supported by Tayleure's Dramatic Company.
Houses crowded to the door and increasing nightly Secure seats in advance. OLYMPIC THEATRE.

RIPTURE --- SIOO Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution 800 in case of an inguinal Hernis that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER.

6 State-st., Chicago, III. Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' ex-perience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-Sense Truss. adopted by the Government as the best.

EDUCATIONAL. CHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC aCHOOL OF YALE
College.—Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied,
in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture,
Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in
General Scientific Studies, with English, French and
German, Political Economy, History, etc. For partiquiars address PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH,
Executive Officer,
New Haven, Conn. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa. Reopens Jan 7. Civl. Engineering Chemistry, Classics, and Engish. Degriese conferred COL. THEO. HYATT. Pres'L

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York London Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passongers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, siloi: second cabin, 50; steerage, 53l. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clarkst, Agents for Chicago. STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Bolfast, and Londonderry, from N.Y., every Thurs ay, Pirst Cabin, 81
to 85a, according to accommod thom. Second Cabin,
840. Steerage, 85.

BOKER'S BITTERS. TO THE PUBLIC---BOKER'S BITTERS BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, those Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fineness as a cordial, and for their medicinal yirtness against all diseases of, or arising from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quart, but ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES, for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes, To be had at all the principal draugists, greeers, figuor merchants', etc. L. EUNES, Jr., Sole Agent, New York, No. 78 John-st. Post-Office Box 1.039.



NO CURR! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on allthronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Rean is
the only physician in the city with warrants curse or

KIDNEY COMPLAN Piles, Constipation,

LL should USE IT. It acts miles the liver and bevelo

aining no spirit, being prepared in pure

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Davenport Exp.
Omahn Express.
Kansas City Leavenworth & Atchison Express.
Peru Accommodation.
Night Express.

Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Rallway. Juion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tickes Office, & South Clark-st. and at depot. | Leave. | Arrive.; Milwaukee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Monasha through Day
Express.

Milwaukee, Madison, Frairie du
Chien, and lows Express.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minnesota
lis Frast Mail (daily).

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express...

Milwaukee, Mail daily.

Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express...

Minnesota, Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express...

All trains run via Mitwankee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Vinnea Winona.

Chicago de Alton.

Union Dopot, West Side, near Madison-si, bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, Sidouth
Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Leave. | Arriva. Kansas City & Denver Past Ex. 12:50 pm 2:50 pm 4:50 pm

Depot foot of Lake-st and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, Lift Randolph-st. near Cark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Lesro. | Arriva 

con Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
Son Saturday night runs to Peorla only.
Michtigan Central Railread.
Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-street Office, G'Clark-st, southeast corner of Raidolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Maitway. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-ets. Ticket Offices to Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Motel | Leave. | Arrive.

Baltimore & Cate.

Depots. Exposition Building and foot of Twent second-st. Ticket Offices, & Clark-st., Palmer Hous Grand Factile Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build) | Leave. | Arrive.

.... \$ 5:50 a m \$ 5:50 a m

Leave. | Arrive.

Express

Night Express

1 8:00 pm 5:10 pm

Chicago & Eastern Ditnote Endrond.
(Dunville House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave Arrive.

J. Murray Hoag, U. S. A., is at the

C. Burch, State Senator, of Grand is, Mich., is a guest of the Tremont. James A. Hawley, Clerk of the Circuit art, Dixon, Ill., is sojourning at the Gardner. E. C. Brown, General Superintendent of

Pendleton, a "roomer" at No. 384 et, died suddenly in her room at 5:45 ng. Apoplexy, superinduced by alco-supposed to have been the cause. Mr. William B. Bradford, of the Chicago ur, was called to Galesburg yesterday morning attend the bedside of his wife, who is danger-sly ill at her father's, Justice Craig, of the

shot-manufacturers concluded their ns yesterday at the Grand Pactic Hotel, entering into a general agreement to ad-the price of shot as fast and as far as the t would bear.

vert to advance the price of print one-half to ee-fourths of a cent per pound. This in-use in price is owing to the duty on soda-ash to their chemicals used in its manufacture.

dolph Hardt, 31 years of age, was kicked be stomach by a mule last Saturday at the stomach by a mule last Saturday at the ser of Sherman and Taylor streets, and was end for treatment to his boarding-house, No. lexander street, where he died at 10 clock erday afternoon. Dr. Chaffee, who attended says the bowels were ruptured. The regular monthly nieeting of the Chipachademy of Homocopathic Physicians and reons was held last night in the parlors of Tremont House. There were just two dozen then, one-half of whom were ladies. Dr. C. on Tagen presided. Dr. T. C. Duncan read a tron Diphtheria, which was discussed in a miceal manner by Mrs. Dr. B. D. Bedell, Mrs. Spark, and the Chairman.

ing-house, No. 429 Canal street, and was last seen on the dock near the lumber market.

Among the recent arrivals at the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., were: J. N. Norton and family, W. Batcheller, Wm. A. Havemeyer and family, Mrs. A. Campbell, George C. Eldridge and family, Mrs. A. Campbell, George C. Eldridge and family, J. H. Deming, J. H. Burch, J. F. Armour and family, Mrs. D. Gurnee, M. A. Howell, Jr. and wife, T. Tillotson, Mrs. W. F. Durant, C. F. Durant, Charles B. Sooville, James Powell, John P. Nagg, J. M. Adsit, Jr., Miss. M. F. Dole, Henry Tower and wife, all of this city.

The Cigar-Manufacturers' Association attempted to hold a meeting at Klare's Hall, North Clark street, yesterday afternoon, but failed for want of a quorum. The petitions for a reduction of the tax on cigars from \$6 to \$4 per 1,000 have been signed by over 100 manufacturers, and it is expected they will be signed by a great many more next week, who have not yet been reached. When the city is well canvassed the petitions will be sent to our Representatives in Washington to be presented to Congress.

The Young Men's Christian Association are meeting with great success in their course of free lectures. Farwell Hall was well filled last evening with an audience who listened with great interest to an astronomical lecture on "Facts and Theories About the Skies," by Mr. A. C. Thomas. The lecture was well illustrated and made very instructive and entertaining. At the close of the address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker, and 1,200 beople went to their homes feeling that the evening had been well spent.

Mrs. M. Prosser, the former Matron at the County Hospital, writes to The Tribung a

d been well spent.

M. Prosser, the former Matron at the y Hospital, writes to The Tribune a ing screed to the effect, apparently, that ites Mr. Mills, the Warden, and that he nated by a desire to dispense with the es of all the attendants and nurses who more about the management of the hosham he does. She claims that the old liable nurses have been discharged simcause the Warden was jealous of them, at of the matter is hard to arrive at, I the fact that she resigned and was not ceed."

esponse to a published invitation to the slaves" of the Eighth Ward, eleven attended a meeting last evening at the of Desplaines and Polk streets for the se of organising a Workingmen's Club on lifornia, or Kearney, plan. In view of the attendance it was decided to do nothing han organize, which was done by electing a Reynoids President and Mr. Evans Sector A committee of three was then apple to select a time and place for the next agrand to advertise it, after which the agradjourned.

schemian, killed accidentally by a piece of wood arown against his stomach by a circular saw in rout of which he was at work; at the County is pital upon Albert Haverline, a driver or Budlong Bros. of Bowmanville, who as run down while attempting to prevent his sam from running away on South Water street at Tuesday; at No. 188 West Madison street, pon Lawrence Dundel, 10 years of age, who as accidentally run down and killed no Despiaines street last Wednesday noon. In inquest was also held at No. 189 fest krie street upon Peter Ecklund, 30 is of age, who was badly injured on the 26th eccumber while at work in Fraser & Chalmer's olundry, and who died of blood-poisoning concurent upon his neglect to have his injuries roperly cared for.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLA.

The February meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Industrial School for Girls as held yesterday in the rooms of Mrs. Straut, the Tremout House. The attendance was any good. Mrs. Beweridge occupied the chair, and Mrs. 18. Calkins acted as Secretary in the bsence of that officer. After the regular open is business, Mrs. Bradwall, the Treasurer, submitted her report, as follows: Balance on hand from last year, and money received. \$1,118.25; disbursements, \$60.25; alance on hand, \$448. The report the Superpittednest, Mrs. Eliza. M. Mills,

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$664 from the Controller, \$404 from the Collector, and \$1,392 from the Water Department. The North Side Collector paid in \$4,000 in cash and \$2,000 in scrip, and the South Side Collector \$3,500 in

Scrip.

The Mayor was in receipt yesterday of a chromo representing a headless rider. The specimen of art purported to come from a taxpayer and to represent the future of his Honor. A week or more ago he received the Democratic skull and crosstones, which he has survived, and he has no idea that he will be headless for some time, or at least so long as Austin Doyle manipulates the police force.

claimed, would give immediate relief to a large population.

THE SMALL-POX SCARE.

Complaint came to the Health Department yesterday that children living at No. 483 West Washington street, and who had been exposed to a recent case of small-pox at that number, were attending the Brown School at the risk of scattering the dreadful disease. It is true that children who were in the house when the case was reported are attending the school in question, but Dr. De Wolf denies that they have been exposed to the disease, or that any of the other inmates of the house were. He thinks there is no danger whatever from their attending the school, and furthermore says that no class of persons are so well protected from the disease as the children, all of whom are required to be vaccinated before they can got into a school, and cites that not a single child of school-age has had the disease for the last three years.

has had the disease for the last three years.

THE NEW CITY-HALL.

Commissioner Waller was waited upon yesterday by the representative of the contractor for the masonry work on the new City-Hall, and substantially informed that unless the city would agree to allow the contractor "extras" to cover the advance in the cost of material that he would not be able to carry on the work. This is just as has been expected, but as loose as the contract appears to be Mr. Waller does not think the city will lose anything, from the fact that it has reserved 15 per cent on all work done. He thinks this percentage will about cover the advance in material, and the only apprehension he has of loss is in the delay of the work and the entailing of damages to the cut-stone contractor, which he proposes to avert if possible.

STREET-CLEANING.

Commissioner Waller, in his estimates for street-cleaning for the year, has asked for \$52,540, calculating to do about three times the work done the past year, and is in receipt of a communication from the Citizens' Association on the subject, in which it is urged that \$146,000 will be necessary to do the work, ~\$8,000 for street-cleaning and the balance for repairs. They divide the eighty-nine miles of paved streets into three classes,—ten miles in the first, covering the business centre; twelve miles in the second, embracing a territory contiguous to the first; and sixty-seven miles in the third, covering the outlying streets. The first class they recommend shall be cleaned every day, the second class twice a week, and the third class once in two weeks, and they want \$140,000 with which to do the work,—cleaning and repairing. Mr. Waller thinks their estimate is unclass once in two weeks, and they want \$146,000 with which to do the work.—cleaning and repairing. Mr. Waller thinks their estimate is unnecessarily high, and, furthermore, that their demands are more than is called for. Last year the streets in the centre of the city were cleaned once a week, but this year he proposes they shall be cleaned every other day; the second-class were cleaned once in four weeks, but this year he proposes to clean them once every week; and the third-class were cleaned once in two weeks, which he proposes shall be done this year. He thinks his plan the better of the two, and that a more frequent cleaning of the streets until all are paved would be unnecessary; and the indications are that the Council will agree

### COUNTY-BUILDING.

A new matting is to be laid in the Criminal Court room to-morrow, and no court will be

cided to advertise in the morning papers for bids on the Reform School property. The Printing and Stationery Committee will hold a session this afternoon. The Finance

will noid a session this afternoon. The Finance Committee meets to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Commissioners Purington and Hutt, with Clerk Filkins and O. W. Nash, Clerk of Committees, yesterday paid a visit to Jefferson and inspected the Poor-House. County-Attorney Willett and the Committees from the various charitable institutions will go out to-morrow. charitable institutions will go out to-morrow.

Charles Herrick, who has been connected with the County Clerk's office in various capacities for full fifteen years, yesterday sent in his resignation, to take effect at the end of the month. Mr. Herrick will join his brother in the hat and fur business on State street. Mr. Herrick made a very efficient tax-clerk, and his place will be hard to fill.

rick made a very efficient tax-clerk, and his place will be hard to all.

In the Criminal Court yesterday the case of Charles Campbell, the murderer of Fenton Beattle, was continued, on motion of the defense, until March 1. The State's Attorney did not oppose the motion, the defense agreeing not to interpose any more dilatory motions. In the Miller-Winters bastardy case a verdict of guilty was returned against the defendant, Robert Winters, and, as he failed to appear, his bond was forfeited. Timothy Lynch, charged with burglary and assault, submitted evidence of his good reputation and proved a satisfactory slibi, and was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. William Adams, charged with burglary, also got out on habeas corpus. Fred Burckmann, for stealing pool balls, got one year in the Penitentiary. Charles Shumway pleaded guilty to petit larceny; three months County Jail. John Smith pleaded guilty to larceny; five months County Jail. Eckert Hall pleaded guilty to driving away a horse; six months House of Correction. Mary Kirby pleaded guilty of larceny, and was remanded. Fred Tobey and Thomas Holden were tried for burgiary, the jury having leave to seal the verdict.

### UNCLE SAM.

The Assistant Treasurer yesterday paid ourt \$15,000 in gold.

Two thousand standard silver dollars were disbursed yesterday and \$8,000 in subsidiary silver redeemed.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$29,939. Of this sum \$34,444 came from spirits, \$3,435 from tobacco and cigars, and \$1,800 from beer. There were no exports. The case of Sidney W. Sea, who is charged with perjury in securing his bankruptcy discharge, was up again yesterday before the Commissioner, but, as certain deeds needed in evidence were not at band, the case was continued until one week from to-day.

until one week from to-day.

The customs duties received yesterday were \$12.285.55. The following dutiable goods were received: Weadley, Denehey & Cheary, 5 casks whisky; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 2,882 sacks salt; Burley & Tyrrell. 18 packages earthenware; Field, Leiter & Co., 25 cases dry goods; G. S. Haskell & Co., 12 bales seeds; R. H. Law & Co., 25 casks grease; Kalman Bros., 13 cases cigars; A. Rafecas, 3 cases cigars; Chapin & Gors, 5 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 14 cases cigars; Carson, Piric. Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Frank Field, 72 drums caustic soda; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 314 bars from.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee met again yesterday afternoon to further consider the estimates for the year. The entire Committee were present, but they were late in getting together.

The first item taken up was the estimate of \$49.475 for the Chicago Public Library.

Mr. Shorey, of the Library Board, was present and explained the wants of the Library, but the disposition was to cut down on everything, and the result was the amount asked for was reduced \$11,175, as follows: The item of \$20,000 for books was reduced to \$10,000; the item of \$500 for incidental expenses was reduced to \$250; the item for stationery and printing was reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,000; and 5 per cent was deducted on all salaries ever \$50 per month.

The next estimate taken up was that of the Health Department for \$30,000; and it was passed, less \$4,000 for employing "special inspectors" to examine factories, etc.

one change and the secretary of Police from \$2,000 to \$2,000; the Clerk of Detectives, from \$1,000 to \$1,000; the clerk for Secretary's office, from \$1,000 to \$1,000; the four Captains, from \$1,000 to \$1,000; the eighteen Lieutenants, from \$1,000 to \$1,000; the eighteen Lieutenants, from \$1,000 to \$1,000; one Drill-Sorgeant, from \$1,000 to \$500; ifficent detectives, from \$1,200 to \$1,000; one Irill-Sorgeant, from \$1,000 to \$500; ifficent detectives, from \$1,200 to \$400; there poundkeepers, from \$1,000 to \$255; one inspector of vehicles, from \$1,000 to \$200; twenty-eight stationkeepers, from \$1,000 to \$200; for repairs of stations, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; for repairs of stations, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; for buttons, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; stationery and printing, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; stationery and printing, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; stationery and printing, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$5,000 to \$4,000; stationery and printing, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais, from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incidentais from \$2,000 to \$4,000; incident

the Council increase of minima its piesure.

The Committee next turned its attention imiscellaneous estimates. The Controllor hasked for \$30,070 for judgment account and there was added to it \$10,000 for Steele McMahon, \$5,000 for Corn Exchange Bank, an 8,883 for the Northwestern National Bank, —leaving the degree of the property of satisfy judgments recently entered,—making the appropriation \$57.983, which was agreed to.
Other items were considered, but in the midst of the work Ald. McCormick left, and the Committee being a tie nothing further was done. The Committee expects to be able to report to the Council Monday, but the chances are that it will not

LOCAL POLITICS.

TRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

The Irish-American Republican Club held their annual meeting last evening in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were about sixty nt. In the absence of the old officers, who had seceded, P. W. Doyle was called to the chair. Col. Cosgrove, for the Committee on Nominations, presented a list of names for the Nominations, presented a list of names for the various offices. This was no sconer read than Lyon Davidson, a foreman of laborers on the new Custom-House, who is known to fame in new Custom-House, who is known to take in connection with the Wheeler match-bond cases, presented a minority report, and, in company with a little clique of about a dozen, began to interfere with the proceedings. A rising vote was taken, and each side claimed the victory. The Chairman decided in favor of the majority report, whereupon the aforesaid clique set up a howl, put on their hats, and left the hall. The remainder, which embraced about fifty of the original members, proceeded to elect the following officers: President, P. McGrath; Vice-Presidents, Miles Kehoe, D. S. Wrenn, M. F. McDonnell, Dennis Doyle, M. L. Edwards, C. W. Gavitt, William Edwards; Recording Secretary, Henry Burus; Assistant, Richard Rone; Corresponding Secretary, M. K. Murphy; Treasurer, John Snitt; Executive Committee, G. W. Gavitt, George Hatchell, W. H. Bolton, M. C. Maguire, Peter Doyle, F. H. Butler, J. H. Cosgrove, T. E. Murphy, M. F. McDonnell, and James Collins. After giving three cheers for the relief from the seceders, and hearing congratulatory speeches on having gotten-rid of such a load, the Club adjourned for two weeks. connection with the Wheeler match-bond cases

PIPTH WARD. The Fifth Ward Republican Club met at No. 1008 South Halsted street last evening. The attendance was not as large as expected, but the members present organized by the election of George Wolfe as temporary President, and Joseph Boyd, Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution to be presented at the next meeting. A committee was also appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Club. The Club then adjourned to meet next. Thursday evening at Raber's Hall, 136 Archer avenue.

\*\*PIPIEENTH V. ARD.\*\*

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward rallied

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward rallied at No. 504 Larrabee street last evening, Louis Schwuchow in the chair. A resolution was adopted recommending James McGrath for Justice Wilson's place, and the rest of the evening was given to exchanging views about Ald Meyer and Oil-Inspector Franzen. They did not seem to have a friend present, and it would not be astonishing to see a petition drawn up asking Franzen's removal. He is the father-in-law c' Meyer, and it is said that, since the latter was elected Alderman, he has given up everything in the shape of lexitimate business, and is living upon an office to which there is no salary attached. They think that things are not as they should be, and are not slow in expressing themselves.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward appear to be an indolent lot;—at least they have not been able to get up a respectable meeting for some time. The monthly meeting of the Club was called for last evening, and in response less than a quorum attended. There is something wrong somewhere, for this is not the first time.

than a quorum attended. There is some wrong somewhere, for this is not the first that such results have been achieved.

ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE. ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the Board of Managers of the Erring
Women's Refuge was held yesterday at the
Institution, corner of Thirty-first street and
Indiana avenue, Mrs. S. F. Norcross in the
chair. The Scoretary, Mrs. F. E. Jones, presented
her report, from which the following items are
taken: At the date of the last annual report
there were 29 adults and 12 infants
in the Refuge. During the year
ending Feb. 1, 1880, 27 adults have been received,
and there were 17 births and 4 deaths. Fourteen
inmates ran away. At present there are in the inmates ran away. At present there are in the institution 28 adults and 8 infants. The laundry earnings footed up \$174.43, and from the sew-

institution 28 adults and 8 infants. The laundry earnings footed up \$174.43, and from the sewing-room \$234.24. The report dwells at some length on the work performed in the Refuge, and finds much encouragement in the support given to the laundry and sewing-rooms.

Mrs. Edward Elly, the Treasurer, reported that the balance on hand Feb. 1, 1879, was \$470.26; interest on the Burr Fund, \$1,758.53; from Northwestern Railway bonds, \$350; city fines, \$1,000; donations, \$236.41; miscellaneous, \$907.60. Total, \$4,280.63. The total expenses of the year have been \$4,120.64, leaving a balance on hand of \$578.28.

After the reading and acceptance of the reports; the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, Mrs. S. F. Norcross; Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. F. E. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Ely; Trustees, Mersrs. Tuthill King, George A. Marsh, John H. Avery, G. Benton, J. H. Swan, and J. B. Wilson; Matron, Mrs. H. P. Baton; Teacher, Miss White.

After the adjournment of the ladies' meeting, the Corporation met and listened to the report of Mr. G. C. Benton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. The following are the more important items in the report: Cash on hand Feb. 28, 1879, \$69.71; received from rent of stores, \$2,249.25; interest on bonds, \$350; Burr Fund, \$1,757.53. The total disbursements have been \$17,300.72, and there is a balance on hand of \$6.599.57. Of this sum \$6,480 belongs to the Burr Fund.

Fund.

Mr. Tuthill King made a short address to the ladies, complimenting them for their noble and benevolent work, and encouraging them to persevere in their labors for the good of humanity. He was followed by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, whose address was feelingly delivered, and brought tears to the eyes of many of those present, while he metioned instances that came under his observation in the Refuge. The meeting adjourned after prayer by the reverend gentleman. man.

'The next monthly meeting will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARD COAL.

DEALERS STIFFEN ING THE MARKET.

The representatives, local and outside of Chicago, of the anthracite coal interest resumed The representatives, local and outside of Chicago, of the anthracite coal interest resumed their session yesterday morning at 10 o'clook in Room 127 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. A resolution was adopted providing that no more anthracite be sen there by rail during the present month for local sale or storage. As has been previously stated, the supply on hand in the Chicago yards is now from 150,000 to 200,000 tons, which is believed to be quite sufficient for February consumption, unless the citizens of Chicago should be surprised by the advent of most extraordinary cold weather. In this view of the case, the coal kings see no reason for shipping any more of their black diamonds to this market, especially since prices are rather weak any way, from their standpoint, and they don't care to see them further endangered even by bringing coal here simply for storage. The object, in short, is to stiffen up prices, without advancing them, somewhat after the manner of the lumbermen. For points west of Chicago, however, the shipments from mines will continue uninterruptedly. The remainder of the session was devoted purely to the work of perfecting the organization, after which the representatives adjourned to meet in New York the last Thursday in February. Meetings will be held monthly bereafter in such large centres of the trade as New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, and Syracuse, and the stiffening-up process will be steadily adhered to as tending "to a more healthful state of the trade."

TRADE AND LABOR. The "Council of Regular Trade and Labor Unions"—the new association—met at No. 54 West Lake street last evening, President Ward in the chair.

in the chair.

Credentials were presented by delegates from Furniture-Workers' Union No. 1, the United Cigarniakers, Woodcarvers' Association, North-western Horse-Nail Protective Union, Typographical Union No. 9, the Socialistic Shoemakers, and Branch No. 5 of the Carpenters' Union.

sidered section by section and sampled sale organization of 100 or under is to have three delegates, and the larger ones another for each fifty members, no person holding a position under the General, state, County, or City Governments to be eligible. The object of this restriction was stated to be to keep out "politicians." Meetings are to be held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. The current expenses are to be met by a per capita tax of one cent a month upon members in good standing of every Union. Any Union intending to resort to a strike must notify the Council, that it may take such action with reference thereto as it shall deem necessary. Financial aid is to be given only by the voluntary action of each Union, and no assessments for strikes are to be made by the Council under the Unions. Should a Union report any of their members injured through the want of proper sanitary arrangements or dangerous machinery or surroundings, the Council is to take such action, through the Board of Health or otherwise, as will tend to secure their safety. Nothing except labor questions are to be discussed at the meetings.

Mr. Morgan presented a form for statistics to be sent in by the Unions. It covers wages, cost of living, educational facilities, etc.

On motion, the Council decided to take part in the Parnell demonstration, the delegates being requested to invite their Unions to do likewise.

GOUSEN.

GOLSEN. JUDGE BLODGETT RECORDENDS HIS PARDON.
A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon Judge Blodgett yesterday for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a copy of the letter referred to in a Washington special published in yesterday's paper as having, been sent by the Judge some time age: A Atterney General Devems. day's paper as having been sent by the Judge some time ago to Attorney-General Devens in behalf of W. S. Golsen. Judge Blodgett declined to furnish a copy of the letter on the ground that he regarded it as a private communication, over which the Attorney-General had sole control. He had no objection to stating its purport, however, and what he said in this regard entirely confirmed what was stated in the dispatch from THE THIBUNE's Washington correspondent,—that the recommendation for Golsen's pardon was put upon the ground that, in view of his already long imprisonment, and the fact that he had a large family who looked to him for support, he had already been punished enough.

### SPORTING.

THE FEMALE WRESTLERS.

The Graco-Roman wrestling match at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, last night proved a decided success, both in point of attendance and the quality of the sport furnished. The contestants success, both in point of attendance and the quality of the sport furnished. The contestants were Miss Ida Alb, a rather corpulent young lady, alleged to hail from New York, and Mile. Marcia, now a resident of this city, but lately from France. At 8:30 o'clock the wrestlers appeared in tight-fitting costumes which displayed their forms to advantage, and began work. After a somewhat protracted struggle, the first fall of the match we won by Marcia, she giving her more weighty opponent a neat overhead toss, and pinning her to the floor as she fell. The second fall resulted differently, Alb making the little Frenchwoman perform some extraordinary gymnastics and finally landing her, shoulders down, in the most approved fashion. Marcia won the third fall, Alb the fourth, and then hame the final struggle for victory. The two women went at it with a will, and for ten minutes bounded around the stage in lively fashion, but while both were lying on the floor the Frenchwoman made a sudden twist and won the match. Miss Alb then challenged Marcia to another match, collar and elbow, best three in five, which challenge was at once accepted, and it will take place within two weeks.

THE TURF. CHARLESTON, Feb. 5 .- At the races to-day, the mile heats, all ages, was won by Vagrant; Lucky Hit second. Time, 1:494, 1:50. Edgefield and Charley Bush, the favorits, were withdrawn in the second race, two mile heats, leaving the contest between Le Roi and Oh My, Le Roi wining easily in 4:08½ and 4:04. In the third race, thile dash, all ages, Gabriel won by half a length after a close struggle, Col. Sprague second, Ben Hill a good third. Time, 1:47. 47.

The colt Schoolcraft, beaten yesterday, died ais morning of apoplexy.

THE PROPOSED BIG BOAT-RACE. BALTRORE, Feb. 5.—Mr. Soule has gone with a Daily News reporter to see what advantages the Baltimore waters present for the proposed championship boat-race. He seems to think well of this locality.

QUEER ESCULAPIANS.

The State Board of Health on an Investigating Tour.
The State Board of Health convened at the rand Pacific Hotel vesterday morning purpose of examining into charges of unpro-fessional and dishonorable conduct which have been preferred against a number of "specialists" living in this city and vicinity. There were present Dr. W. M. Chambers, the President, and Drs. Newton Bateman, R. Ludlam, Anson L. Clark, J. M. Gregory, and Secretary John H. Rauch.

The first case taken up was that of Dr. John

The first case taken up was that of Dr. John Bate, now in New York, and Dr. Edward Osborn, who, as alleged, have been occupying the same office, advertising under the names of "Dr. A. G. Olin" and "Dr. J. S. Cariton," and sending out "Marriage Guides," "rubber goods," "female pills," etc. Both are graduates of the Bennett Medical College, and had certificates of the State Board. cates of the State Board.

Mr. Frederick W. Packard appeared for the Mr. Frederick W. Packard appeared for the Faculty of Bennett College, who were the prosecutors, and Charles A. Gregory was counsel for Osborn, Bate not being represented.

The advertisements themselves, which were introduced, showed what they were.

Mr. Gregory claimed that a revocation of Dr. Osborn's certificate would be an infringement of his rights as a citizen, he denying the jurisdiction of the Board, since the statute under which it acted, in his judgment, was unconstitutional.

of his rights as a citizen, he denying the jurisdiction of the Board, since the statute under which it acted, in his judgment, was unconstitutional.

President Chambers said the Board had power to revoke certificates for unprofessional conduct, and was the judge of what constituted unprofessional conduct.

At the suggestion of Dr. Gregory, a stay was had in Bate's case, since it was not apparent that he had received the notice to appear. He maintained that the Board had power to revoke a license granted by itself. In so doing the Board was acting within the law.

Mr. Packard called on Osborn to state whether or not he was "Olin" and "Cariton."

Mr. Osborn had nothing to say, but Mr. Gregory, for him, denied all the allegstions.

At the afternoon session Dr. Henry Olin testified that he knew Bate had practiced under the name of Olin, which was generally supposed to be his name, but he had told witness it was not. He entered the Bennett College as a student under the promise that he would use his own name, and he received his diploma with that understanding. But he had used the name of Olin subequently. Witness offered him \$500

TO TAKE ANOTHEE NAME.

but he said he couldn't afford it, as he had got out his Marriage Guide. Bate left the city in September or October, but continues his business here. Witness knew Osborn. He, too, graduated at Bennett. Since then he had been associated with Bate as assistant, clerk, or partner. He was a nephew of Bate. His office was at the same place, and he had treated patients as "Dr. Olin." Witness had offered him \$500 to change the name, but he said he couldn't afford to do it,—that he was going into business with Dr. Bate. He knew that Bate sent out "Marriage Guides," but not "rubber goods" or "female pills." Witness had been affected socially by the odium attached to the name of A. G. Olin. It was to get rid of this that he offered Bate and Osborn the money to drop it. He did not think it a violation of the ethics of the profession to advertise as a specialist, but to adverti

as that of some letters known to be those of Osborn.

Several letters, written in January, which had passed between "Olin" and "Mary Ann Brown." of Springfield, were then introduced, and also a sample of the "rubber goods" and a box of pills which "Olin" had sent to her for 8.50. The "confidential" letters were at Olin's request addressed to "I S. Cariton." These showed plainly that "Olin," or "Cariton," or Osborn, was willing to produce an abortion.

Charles Probsting, deputy in the County Clerk's office, testified that, to the best of his recollection, the man who signed the name of A. G. Olin in the register he keeps was the same who presented the certificate of Edward Osborn for entry.

A number of the returns of births made by Osborn were also presented, from which, it appeared that, in one instance, he had ascribed the paternity to the wrong person, and desired to have another name sunktituted, that all the children were fligitlinate, and that most of the mothers came from the country.

Osborn made no defense but his lawyer urged that there was nothing arginst him except the inference drawn from the country.

Upon reassembling in the evening, Mr. Grego-

ry pleaded for his client, asking the Board not to destroy him, and saying that Osborn wished to give up his present business and go away. He said Osborn had never produced an abortion; that the pills he sent out at 35 a box were MADE OF HOWN BERAD.

This, he admitted was unprofessional. Osborn had opened his heart to him at the close of the afternoon session. He asked that the certificate be not taken away, but suspended.

Dr. Chambers remarked that the Board had no power to suspend sentence.

Dr. Bateman stated that the Board had no power to suspend sentence.

Dr. Bateman stated that the Board must stop the iniquitous business for which Osborn was on trial. He knew that several of the 150 young ladies under his charge had received immoral papers issued by "Dr. A. G. Olin."

Dr. Gregory could not see that the Board could do anything else than revoke Osborne's certificate. It was not in their power to show mercy, and at the same time do justice.

On motion of Dr. Rauch, the matter was held in abeyance temporarily.

The case of Dr. W. H. Lucas, of this city, was next taken up. He has a certificate in the name of Williams and runs a "private dispensary." He claimed in his "ads." to have had twenty years' experience, though he is not much older than that. He had been before the Board previously, and promised not to advertise any more, yet had done so.

than that. He had been before the source, viously, and promised not to advertise any more, yet had done so.

The accused testified that he adopted the name of Lucas because it took up less space than Williams in the advertisements. He had shown his circular to the Mayor, State's-Attorney, and City Attorney, and they had told him there was nothing wrong in it. He had continued advertising because he had contracts with the newspapers.

Dr. Rauch asked whether it was in accordance with the ethics of any medical school to adver-

Dr. Williams replied that the eelectic school did not look upon it as an infringement.
Dr. Rauch didn't think any school would countenance suchadvertisements as those put in by Williams, alias Lucas.
Dr. Bateman lectured the offender, and told him that he never knew an bonorable practitioner who

ADVERTISED IN SUCH A WAY. ADVERTISED IN SUCH A WAY.

He suggested to the Board that, on Williams' withdrawing his "ads," he be allowed to retain his certificate.

Dr. Williams wanted the Board to instruct him as to the form of his advertisements. He believed specialists were a necessity, as the science of medicine was too comprehensive for a man to acquire all of it in a satisfactory manner.

Dr. Ludlam was opposed to countenancing advertising in a newspaper or elsewhere.

of medicine was too comprehensive for a man to acquire all of it in a satisfactory manner.

Dr. Ludiam was opposed to countenancing advertising in a newspaper or elsewhere.

Action was deferred.

The Bate-Osborn case was then disposed of, Dr. Gregory offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Dr. John Bate and Dr. Edward Osborn, now holding certificates from the State Board of Health, have been found guilty of gross unprofessional misconduct in practicing medicine under the assumed and fictitious names of Dr. A. G. Olin and Dr. J. S. Carlton, and in issuing grossly unprofessional circulars and advertisements, making faise, immoral, and pernicious offers of medicines and medical aid, involving the commission or concealment of criminal conduct; therefore,

Resolved, That the certificates heretofore gratted to the said Drs. John Bate and Edward Osborn by this Board be and the same are hereby revoked and annulled.

After some talk, it being conceded that there was a woful lack of knowledge among young practitioners as to the ethics of the profession. Dr. Bateman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to all the

Dr. Bateman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to all the medical schools of this State that they make the necessary arrangements to furnish to their yearly classes a series of two or more lectures on medical ethics, setting forth the duties of the physician toward the public and also toward the members of his own profession.

The Board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

STATE AFFAIRS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—In the Senate peti-tions were presented asking an appropriation of \$5,000 to assist in fighting the drive-wells swinlle in Iowa. Senator Russell, of Jones, presented a concur

rent resolution providing for a joint meeting of the two Houses at 3 p. m. Feb. 10 for the purpose of electing the Wardens of the Peniten-diaries, printer, and binder, which was adopted. Senate file No. 34, fixing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges at \$4,000 and cutting away the mileage, was made the special order for next Monday morning.

Senate file No. 34, being the Oleomargarine bill, was passed. It prohibits the sale of that product unless duly labeled as such, and provides severe penalties for infringement.

Senate file No. 39, cutting down the salaries of the County Treasurers and Auditors, was reported favorably from the Retrenchment Committee.

mittee.

In the House, the report of the State Auditor, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the mileage and per diem of the Trustees of the State institutions for the last two years, was read. The total cost to the State has been \$7.711.15, which figures were called for to show the necessity of a change to a Board of Control.

strill.18, which figures were called for to show the necessity of a change to a Board of Control. Bills were introduced for a system of uniform text-books, providing for an election by the people to settle the question whether the books shall be uniform or not, said election to occur at the next October election. School districts the following year may vote on the same question; also, making the price for the service of male animals a lean on the foal; prohibiting all domestic animals from running at large.

The bill legalizing the incorporation of Lime Springs, Howard Country, having been amended by the Senate, was concurred in and passed.

House bill lid, being a radical attack on the short-hand reporters of courts, was taken up, but, on motion of Mr. Glasgow, it was deferred until Feb. 17.

The following bills were ordered engrossed: Providing for a new appraisement of property sold under chattel mortgage, and cutting down the fees of officers very largely; to authorize Councils to increase wards at any time, but limiting cities of the second class to seven wards, and not less than three; regulating the sale of patent-right territory in the State; simplifying proceedings in setting aside the homestead; legalizing the incorporation of the Town of Birming, and to be signed by the President of Town Trustees.

Bills were passed: House file No. 68, giving Assignees further power in the settlement of the business and in aid of the creditors; also providing for the filing of a bond in cases where land is laid out in lots, but which is incumbered; also exempting the insurance rising from mutual-aid societies from execution.

A number of unimportant bills were lost on engrossment.

The Visiting Committees will nearly all make their reports on Monday next. The general reports of far as made, is highly favorable to the management of the institutions, but no report is made yet as to the Mount Pleasant Asylum or Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 5.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Woodman introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the State Constitution increasing the salaries of members of the Legislature from \$350 to \$400, and cutting off all persuisites. perquisites.
Bills were introduced by Mr. Bennett, appro-

Bills were introduced by Mr. Bennett, appropriating \$1,000 to the Wisconsin Central Agricultural Society: also, to provide for the collection of statistics of pauperism and crime; by Mr. Thomas, authorizing Judgments of the Supreme Court to be docketed in the Circuit Court; by Mr. Quarles, equalizing assessments; by Mr. Haban, appropriating \$72,333 for current expenses, and \$25,500 for permanent improvements to the Northern Hospital for the Insane; by Mr. Kellogg, for the erection of the County of Webster out of Clark and Marathon Counties; by Mr. McFetridge, to allow the General Accident Insurance Company to do business within the State; by Mr. Fifield, giving the North Wisconsin Bailroad sixty days additional time to complete the stipulated portion of the road; by Mr. Haben, to repeal the law by which convicts may testify; by Mr. Woodman, to cut off extra allowance of stationery, etc., to members of the Legislature; by Mr. Houghton, repealing the law limiting the terms of County Treasurers. Bills were also introduced increasing the license fee of insurance companies from 2 to 5 per cent, and increasing the railroad license fee from four to five cents, and making sleeping-car companies responsible for valuables of passengers. The Assembly had an evening session, and only left bills were introduced. Among them was one to refence the Potter law, to restrict the Northwestern and St. Paul Roads from charging more than three cents per mile on local passengers. A resolution was presented looking to a reduction of salaries of State officers and clerks.

MAINE. Augusta, Me., Feb. 5.—Gov. Davis, in his mes-sage, refers to the late difficulties in the follow-

sage, refers to the late difficulties in the following language:

"There can be no half-way ground in regard to this great public wrong, which should receive the condemnation of every hores: citizen that it may serve as a warning in future to those who, under free government, may attempt to trample upon the rights of the people. I would recommend an investigation of the whole subject of arranging, tabulating, and counting returns, that the facts as ascertained may be made public."

He congratulates the people that they have maintained isw and order, and that our representative government has shown itself strong enough to stand the test of such a strain upon its fabric.

When a man suffers from kidney disease, liver complaint, piles, or rheumatic pain, his best way to effect restoration to health is by procuring a package of the Kidney-Work. It regenerates the whole man, without depicting it. Sold by drugstis.

SAFELY CAGED.

Thirty-three Convicts Dumped into the Penitentiary.

enes and Incidents on Journey to Joliet.

A Colored Mark Tapley Who Broke Down

A very distinguished prrty of gentlemen—and convicts—left the city by the 9. a. m. St. Louis rain on the Chicago & Alton Railroad yester-lay. The former consisted of Jailer Tom Cur-der, Assistant-Jailer James H. Boufield, John P.

three in number, and comprised twenty-nine men, one woman, and three boys, the fruit of the January term of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

With the exception of a batch of thirty-five sent off immediately after the great fire, when the Criminal Court was forcing business with a view to both cleaning out the criminals already in the city and of checking the rush of such undesirable persons from other localities, yesterday's lot of convicts was the largest sent from Chicago to Joliet since the year 1871. The large size of the shipment necessitated the presence of a special car, and also an early start on the part of the officers having charge of the transportation of the prisoners. They were aroused from their beds between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and, after they had partaken of a much earlier breakfast than usual, the jail officials begran the operation of shackling them together in couples. This was tedious work, and occupied some time; but by 8 o'clock the thirty-two males in the party were divided into sixteen couples, linked together by chains which fastened the right ankle of one to the left ankle of the other, and further disabled by handcuffs conjoining the wrists of each. This accomplished, they were driven, in, three buses provided for their accommodation by Mr. Parmelee, to the Chicago & Alton station, where they all found seats in the special car already alluded to, which stood at the head of the passenger coaches on the day-train for St. Louis.

As a rule, the appearance of the convicted prisoners did not fail to tally with their unfortunate predicament, and there were a dozen faces among the lot which pleaded guilty with a silent but very convincing eloquence. There was one face, however, which struck the reporter as indicating that its possessor was a victim of circumstances rather than the natural criminal which the fentures of the others stamped them to be. It was clear-out and rather spare countenance, with a square, shapely-outlined brow, bright haveledges and the five of the man's

windows. The usual preliminary question, when an outsider recognized a friend on the car, was conveyed in the terse monosyllables:

"How long?"

Occasionally an answer would be given viva voce; generally, however, the unhampered hand of the convict would be thrown up with fingers extended, to indicate the number of years of his sentence. If the number happened to be a small one, a cheerful answer would come back, intimating that the time would soon pass; if, however, the term would soon pass; if, hor

real pathos of the scene was supplied in an imterview which was going on between one of the three boys who were booked for the reform institution at Pontiac and his two sisters, who had been granted permission to enter the train and bid him farewell. Even this incident had its humorous side. The sisters were tearful; the boy was obdurate, being desirous of proving himself worthy of the company in which he found almself placed. When the girls found that their tears were unavailing they tried the efficacy of sound and wholesome, if not cheerful, advice.

"There's one thing, Tommy," said the elder sister; "you'll be the better for it when you get out."

"And you know you deserved what you're getting," chimed "the younger.

"Why can't ye... the boy a rest?" indignantly inquired William Oliver Davis, a redhaired young man who was on his way to serve a fitesen years' term for robbery from the person of the German woman, as described in The Tribune only a few days ago.

Tommy's sisters would not notice the interruption, but went on explaining to Tommy that it was altogether his own fault that he was in his present difficulty; that he had nearly broken his mother's heart, and that a very ugy looking gallows was standing at the end of the path he had started in on. In fact they were getting disagreeably realistic in their allusions and Tommy was visibly chafing under the infliction. An explosion was imminent but, the conductor's cry of "All aboard!" changed the tenor of their remarks. The tears welled into their eyes again and they kissed the lad quickly and by turns, and he weakened and kissed them back and hugged them, and promised to be a good boy, adding by way of explanation that his being so would save him two months out of the year for which he was sentenced.

"So it will, Tommy, so it will; remember that all the time," were the last words which the elder sister said to him as she got off the car the moment before it got under way.

When a number of men are caught in a common misfortune there almost always arises

some gayety of Andrew Jackson, a coal-black negro, under sentence of six years for larceny, helped greatly to lift them from

THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND.

His was a jocosity which misfortune did not seem to be able to down. When the engine met the train it backed it for a few feet, which caused him to remind the conductor, who was standing close by, that the destination of himself and a number of other gentlemen on the train was Joliet, and that any attempt to convey them in a different direction would be resented at once. This made the crowd laugh, and, finding his efforts to please appreciated, Andrew volunteered a song, and called upon all who were familiar with the chorus to "line in an' wobble" at the proper time. He then delivered himself vocally of a song descriptive of the neatness and beauty of a pair of golden slippers, which was highly appreciated. After it was over, Mr. Sullivan, the horse-thef with the handsome countenance, invited Paddy Lyons, a red-handed young man under sentence of six years for burglary, to favor the company with a song. Mr. Lyons assented, and, as the car shot under the Twelfth-street viaduct, he began waking the echoes with a song entitled "The Babies of Our Block," which caught the popular fancy so that an encore was insisted upon. Then the colored songster gave "Balm of Gilead," the chorus to which the company, by this time thoroughly enlivened, sang with rare spirit. Sentimental challeds followed, the concert lasting until long after the outskirts of the city had been passed. The charms of the occasion, and during the remainder of the rip the prisoners were as cheerful as could be.

At Summit the magnificent proportions of one of Chicago's ex-Mayors loomed up from the station-platform. With characteristic accumen the gentleman saw that the front one of the passengers—a shopliffer with a debt of three years service to the State to pay up—extended his hand from the window with the remark, "Why. Johney Shaft, how do you do?" This was more than thee-x-Mayor could endure, so the tur

As THE TRAIN DREW NEARES
to Joliet the spirit of dejection began to settle
again upon the occupants of the car, seeing
which, Mr. Jackson, whose melodies had previously effected a truce with melancholy, made
another successful effort to raise the drooping
spirits of his colleagues. This time he did it
with a long and powerful harmgue in the shape
of a special plea in behalf of convicted feions,
who, he proved to the satisfaction of himself
and colleagues, were a much more homest and
respectable body of men than the officers of the
law who had precipitated their common misfortune. He expressed a firm belief that if the
pockets of the officers on the ear were sourched
one or more chickens would be found in each,
showing conclusively that those gentiemen had
been anyaged the night before in making raids
upon their neighbor's hen-roosts. He stated that

oig, long sigh came forth in of the trip had all vanished had reached out and claimed i

of the trip had all vanished; the Penitentia had reached out and claimed its prey before it entered its walls.

The reporter accompanied the sang to it prison, saw them bathed, cropped, shaved, as ciad in the striped garments, after which made a tour of inspection of the prison, companied by Deputy-Warden McDonal Warden McLianghry was not present, he has been called to Champaign to attend the same been called to Champaign to attend the start of his son, who is lying dangerously ill at the of his son, who is lying dangerously ill at the place. During his perceptionations the report net and conversed with Mr. Angell, who to him that he was not aware of any moveme being made to get him pardoned. He sate turther, that his health was very good, the art couble he had had since his incarceration be an inflammation of the eyes, which had result in the loss of the sight in his right eye.

CASUALTIE

NINE PERSONS BURNED.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 5.—A negro cabinantation of Capt. William Stack, to
les north of Columbia, burned Tueste. miles north of Columbia, burned Tuesday nice Two mep, a woman, and six children perished in the flames. The fire was discovered by a col-wred woman, who ran to the burning house suited off a board, when she heard one of the hildren attempting to awaken its father, bur without success. Before other assistance are ived the house and all in it burned.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY. Special Diputch to The Chicago Pribus.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 5.—Last evening Dr. Prederick Daum, a prominent German physician of this city, was thrown from his buggy, near the corner of Second and Henry streets, and received injuries which resulted fatally, his skall being fractured above the left eye. He was meconscious from the time of the fail.

CHINAMEN BOASTED. RAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—A fire occurred in a Chinese wash-house on Pine street, near Taylor this morning. It is not known how many occupants there were, but ten bodies of Chinama have been recovered from the ruins.

No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, \$5; films rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-

Indigestion, dyspepsia, pervous prostra and all forms of general debility relieved by ing Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the preparation of beef containing its entire in tious properties. It is not a mere stimulant the extracts of beef, but contains blood-nate force-generating, and life-sustaining properties invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, what the result of exhaustion, nervous prostrative overwork, or acute disease; particularly if sulting from pulmonary complaints. Cast Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For the desired properties of the content of the con

JOHNSTON—Of diphtheria, at 47 North Pariss, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Burnet Stewar Johnston, aced 4 years.
Funeral by carriages to Graceland at 2 p. m. to morrow.

COOPER—The funeral of Mrs. John S. Cooper wit take place from her late residence. 22 Ohio-a, inday at 10-20. Carriages to Calvary.

DUNNE—Wednosday, Fob. 4, at 10-0 p.m., at 12 West, Adams—si. Patrick, son of William and Carlotto Dunnes, aged 87 years and 7 months.

Thingers to Caldy at 10-0 a.m., from 81. Patricks Church by earninges to Calvary. KUNZE-Of scarlet-fever, Wednesday morn Louis H., son of Herman and Emma kuns, syears and 6 months.
Funeral from III North Halsted-st., stlick to-day ROCHE-Feb. 4 at his late residence. Maybell, I Kaib County, Ill., Henry Roche, ared Z years, fals of Patrick, Edmund, and Henry Roche of the city. Funeral to-day to Chicago, thence by cars at 1 p a to Calvary Cemetery.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS WHO ARE INTER-ested in the erection of a vinduct at Harrison-at will be held Saturday night, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Mar-rer's Hall, ISI Wost Harrison-st. THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF DESIGN give a free art entertainment at Hershe Hall to-morrow evening, commencing at which the public are cordially invited to atte THE VETERAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE THIRTEMPREAN OF THE MOST AND ASSESSED TO THE PROPERTY OF TH



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STATE